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Tuesday, April 6, 1976
Chaitra 17, 1898 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixteenth Session)



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(Fifth Series, Volume LX, Sixteenth Session, 1976)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 6, 1976 | Chaitra 17,
1898 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Computerised Control of Inventories in Railways

*401. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will
the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government have taken
to tighten control of inventories in the
Indian Railways; and

(b) the progress so far made in in-
troducing computerised control of in-
ventories in the Indian Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):
(a) and (b). A statement is laid on
the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) In order to tighten up the con-
trol on inventories, the Railways have
introduced modern techniques of in-
ventory control like codification stan-
dardisation, variety reduction, value
analysis, ABC analysis etc. Inventory
Control Cell was also set up in each
of the Zonal Railways by the end of
1973 and was *inter alia* entrusted with
the work of laying down procedures
and practices necessary to be followed

on the Railways for effective inventory
management and to pursue their im-
plementation by a Selective Control
over all aspects of Materials Manage-
ment on the Railways.

Further the High Powered Com-
mittee under the chairmanship of
Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi, Minister of
State for Railways which was set up
to streamline the stores procedures
obtaining on the Railways has submi-
tted their Report regarding Procure-
ment of Stores, payment of Suppliers'
Bills and Disposal of Stores etc. and
Materials Management in Production
Units. The recommendations of the
Committee which has since been im-
plemented are expected to stimulate
economy in expenditure resulting in
reduction in inventories.

(b) The computerisation of Stores
Accounting and Inventory Control has
been comprehensively grouped into
phases and is currently under imple-
mentation. The latest position is that
4 phases relating to maintenance of
priced ledgers on computer, prepara-
tion of various accounting statements
and exception reports for better
Materials Management, computerisa-
tion of all purchase order and prepar-
ation of exception reports for selective
chasing of purchase orders, automatic
generation of recoupments by the
computer as and when reorder levels
are reached for initiating purchase
action and production of action docu-
ments and certain control reports for
use by management have since been
implemented.

The next phase regarding main-
tenance of purchase accounts registers has
now been taken up for system design
and programme writing. The purchase
accounts pertaining to the direct sup-
ply orders of Controller of Stores in

the first instance is proposed to be introduced on the Central and Western Railways and after their successful implementation on these Railways the system will be extended to other Railways as well.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: In order to tighten up the control on inventories, Inventory Control Cells were set up in each of the Zonal Railways. A High Powered Committee under the chairmanship of hon. Minister, Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi also made some recommendations regarding procurement of stores, payment of suppliers' bills, disposal of stores etc. May I know from the hon. Minister, what is the outcome and effect of these recommendations?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: In order to tighten up the control on inventories in the Indian Railways, we have adopted modern techniques which include codification, standardisation, ABC analysis etc. We have got Inventory Control Cells in each of the Zonal Railways. The High Powered Committee have also presented a report. We have found that with the adoption of new methods, there has been considerable reduction in the inventories on the Indian Railways. I will give the figures of 1974-75 as compared to 1972-73. The turnover of the closing balances to the annual issues has come down from 55 per cent in 72-73 to about 41 per cent in 74-75. There has been considerable improvement by adopting these new methods.

Indian Sector of Drug Industry

*402. **SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR:** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government propose to take to help and strengthen the Indian sector of drug industry; and

(b) what are the guidelines relating to licencing, imports and other facilities proposed in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI):

(a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Indian Sector of the Drug Industry comprises of Public Sector and Private Sector which includes companies with foreign equity upto 40 per cent. As far as Public Sector is concerned, a provision of Rs. 70 crores has been made in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan for expansion of projects of Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited and Hindustan Antibiotics Limited. The expansion of these units on the basis of the feasibility reports envisage the following:—

INDIAN DRUGS & PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED

Expansion of the Synthetic Drugs Plant, Hyderabad involving an investment of Rs. 21.79 crores which would increase the production capacity from 1938 tonnes to 3886 tonnes.

Establishment of a Nicotinamide Plant in Bihar involving an estimated capital outlay of Rs. 8.58 crores.

Establishment of a New Formulation Unit in Gurgaon, Haryana at an estimated capital outlay of Rs. 8.10 crores.

Expansion of the Antibiotics Plant, Rishikesh, involving an approximate investment of Rs. 15.69 crores.

HINDUSTAN ANTIBIOTICS LIMITED

Expansion of the capacity of Penicillin Plant involving an estimated capital outlay of Rs. 2.92 crores.

Expansion of the Streptomycin Plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.91 crores.

Expansion of Semi-Synthetic Penicillin Plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.67 crores.

Establishment of Erythromycin Plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.16 crores.

Establishment of New Formulation Plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.46 crores.

As regards the Indian Private Sector, a liberal Policy in regard to the licensing is being adopted and during 1975 over 50 Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences have been issued to firms with foreign equity upto 40 per cent.

(b) The guidelines relating to licensing, imports etc. are contained in the publications viz. Guidelines for Industries and Import Trade Control Policy published annually by Government. The Hathi Committee has made a number of recommendations relating to strengthening of Indian Sector, Public Sector etc. and these recommendations are under consideration.

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: As often mentioned by Members of Parliament the Hathi Committee has declared Permission Letters and COB Licences as illegal. It reflects a bad commentary on the conduct of officers who were responsible for the issue of these letters. What action have the Government taken or propose to take against them?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): As far as permission letters are concerned, they are considered to be legal documents and, therefore, the question of taking any action against any officer does not arise.

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: How many industrial licence applications of Indian firms for formulations have been rejected during the last three year? What are the names of the firms, capacities asked for the extent of competition of that item with that of the foreign firm and the reasons for rejection? Will the Government review all cases of rejection of proposals of Indian sector companies and

issue them immediately and also will not refuse henceforth permission for formulations when such applications are received?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: It appears the hon. Member is confusing the next question which is coming after this.

DR RANEN SEN: May I know whether the Minister is aware of the fact that the Hathi Committee examined high-government officials who are connected with the licensing affair and came to the conclusion that most of the COB Licences and Letters of Permission and No Objection Letters were invalid, irregular and illegal and they recommended to the Government to freeze them at that stage and allow the Indian companies to prepare such drugs which are very essential and for which no sophisticated know-how is necessary, like Waterbury's Compound and other things. May I know what steps the Government have taken in this regard?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I would draw the attention of the hon. Member to recommendation No. 1 of the Hathi Committee where they have said that in the case of formulations based on imported bulk drugs which certain companies are making, they may be made to manufacture the bulk drugs within a specified period. That is one recommendation.

Subsequently, the other recommendation is that wherever the Indian companies can manufacture, in that case, the foreign companies or multinational should not be encouraged. That policy is being followed.

DR. RANEN SEN: This is a misleading answer. I specifically mentioned two or three drugs which are not essential and for which know-how is available in India. Why are the foreign companies allowed to further expand their capacity of these non-essential drugs and for which know-how is available in our country?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The hon. Member is giving specific names of one or two drugs. Now it is very difficult for me to remember out of 16,000 formulations the particular drugs he is referring to. Unless he puts a specific question, I will not be able to answer it.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Permission Letters and COB Licences granted by the officers mostly for formulations based on imported raw materials have been rejected by the Hathi Committee and still the Government is allowing imports. Will the Minister assure the House that all the proposals of the Indian companies rejected after 1971 will be re-opened and industrial licences given to them though it includes raw materials imported, and till the recommendations of the Hathi Committee are accepted, will the Government see that the Indian firms' proposals which were rejected will be re-opened and sanctioned in the interests of Indian industry and for increasing production and for saving of foreign exchange?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I would like to point out that this question again is related to Question No. 14. Anyhow, if you have permitted, I would reply to the hon. Member.

Out of the 10 companies which the hon. Member has referred to three companies employ less than 50 workers and, therefore, they do not need any COB Licence. Two companies are not manufacturing drugs and therefore, they do not require COB Licence. Two companies are getting their products manufactured on a loan licence basis and, therefore, they do not require COB Licence. One company has obtained COB Licence under 1973 policy. One company has not applied for COB Licence and therefore, action is contemplated against that and that thing is in hand. One company had purchased a factory along with the registration certificate. The legal implications of COB where registration certificate is available is being gone into.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Is it the recommendation of the Hathi Commission that no proposal of the cent per cent Indian company will be rejected.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: We are actually examining the licence applications of Indian companies with a very liberal policy. But at the same time we have put certain restrictions. Firstly 1/10th of the total production of the Indian Company should be in the form of bulk drug and that 66 per cent of this bulk drug production which the Indian Company is producing should come out of the indigenous raw material. If they meet these two requirements, we issue it.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: As far as strengthening Indian drug industry is concerned may I know from the Minister whether Government has prepared plans for expansion of the two public sector companies—HAL, Pimpri and IDPL, Rishikesh. What are those plants? May I know his reaction on his recent visit to HAL whether it is making progress or not?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: We are likely to spend about Rs. 70 crores in the Fifth Five Year Plan in both IDPL and HAL. Investment in HAL would be Rs. 30 crores, 21.79 crores will be spent on the expansion of the Synthetic Drug Plant at Hyderabad. It would increase the capacity from 1938 tonnes to 3896 tonnes. Similarly, there are various schemes for the expansion of Hindustan Anti-Biotics Ltd. also.

I would like to tell the hon. Member that as yet I have not visited HAL.

Recovery of amount stolen at North Lakhimpur Railway Station

*406. **SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken to recover the sum of more than Rupees two lakhs which was found

missing from the North Lakhimpur Railway Station about two years back;

(b) the reason for accumulation of such huge amount in the station; and

(c) action taken departmentally against the employees involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) On 13-5-1971, Station Master, North Lakhimpur reported that cash amounting to Rs. 1,38,949.70 and vouchers representing Military Credit Notes for Rs. 85,789.80 were stolen from his cash safe. Rs. 49,835.80 against certified copies of vouchers has since been collected and balance of Rs. 35,954 is under collection from different Military and other units. Action to recover the remaining amount will be taken after the case in the court of Law against the staff who has been prosecuted by the Police is finalised.

(b) The accumulation of such huge amount in the station was due to the failure on the part of the Station Master to send the station earnings in time.

(c) The staff who has been prosecuted by the police has been placed under suspension. Enquiry under Discipline and Appeal Rule against the staff has been finalised but the departmental action is kept pending as the case is sub judice.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: In this statement it has been stated—“The accumulation of such huge amount in the station was due to the failure on the part of the Station Master to send the station earnings in time.”

According to the Railway Classification, North Lakhimpur Railway Station is a D Class Railway Station and it takes more than a week to accumulate Rs. 1,38,949.70. I would like to know what is the procedure adopted by the Railways—whether the Railway Station earning is to be deposited the next day or it can be kept in their custody for weeks together and is it not binding on the Investigating Authority to see that the amount is not kept in their hand over there for long?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: At this particular station the Station Master was found to be depositing the cash after 16 days whereas the rule is that after every 24 hours the cash has got to be deposited. The inspecting authority is some senior officer from the Traffic Department of the Division.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether, in this particular case, the senior officer from the Traffic Department was also in collusion with the Station Master there and, by this method, they have been able to misappropriate Rs. 1,38,000. If they have been found guilty of violating the rules, before instituting court proceedings, why were they not dismissed or suspended from service?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: We have already asked the General Manager of the North Frontier Railway to make a detailed enquiry and fix responsibility. Disciplinary action will be taken against whosoever is held responsible.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: It looks rather shocking that this mis-appropriation—or misfeasance or whatever you may call it—took place on the 13th May, 1971, that is, five years back, and the statement says that an inquiry under Discipline and Appeal Rules against

the staff has been finalised, but the Departmental action is kept pending as the case is sub judice. I appreciate the great amount of respect for the Judiciary—for the First Class Magistrate's Court—but, after five years, you have not taken any disciplinary action for dismissal him! Certain amounts are still due from him. Has it not been proved by the Departmental authorities, beyond all reasonable doubt that this person had duped, and it was done in collusion with somebody else? Why does it take six years? Where is the sting in the administration? Can you explain the delay?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: No doubt, there has been delay but, if you will kindly hear with me, where a case is pending with the court, even if we take disciplinary action, that disciplinary action is also subject to what the court pronounces. But this official has been kept under suspension and the disciplinary action is being processed.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: Is it not a fact that one of the reasons for this complaint against the officers is that the Railway General Manager frequently gets transferred from this Division and the new Railway General Manager cannot properly control the corrupt officers? Many times, there were complaints about the frequent transfers and the corrupt elements taking advantage of it. I think this case is also due to the two officers having all control. The General Manager does not know anything at all. I have met him and he says he does not know anything.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: This has hardly any relevance to the case in question. The General Manager is not frequently transferred and I don't accept the aspersion made by the hon. Member.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Unlike the Hon. Member Shri Naik, I am neither surprised nor shocked at the malfeas-

ance or misfeasance or mis-appropriation or by whatever nomenclature we may describe the misfeed of the Station Master stationed in Assam, because, while working on the Railway Convention Committee, I had looked into the entire accounting system adopted by the Railways. I want to know from the Minister whether or not the Convention Committee pointed out, three years ago, that the entire accounting system was considered hopelessly archaic and pre-historic: the Britishers first brought this system that is prevailing today, and there is no system of cross-checking whatsoever. The modern norms known to modern accounting were absolutely foreign to the Railway officials and they were terrible blinkers and were not even willing to consider new approaches and new ideas. Therefore, may I know from the Minister whether he has tried, at least in this five years' time, to make any evaluation as to what are the basic deficiencies in so far as internal checking in his accounting system is concerned, leading to this sort of mis-appropriation or embezzlement of funds? Secondly, what action has been taken on the Report of the Railway Convention Committee which wanted a complete modernisation of Railway accounting?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Regarding this suggestion of, if I may say so, a very expert Hon. Member on the subject, the Railways Convention Committee's report has been taken into account and we are streamlining it, so far as accountability in the Railways is concerned.

SHRI D. N. TIWARI: The question is not of accounting nor of negligence: the question is that money was not deposited for more than a week or a fortnight. Why did not the Railways authorities hand over the Station Master to the Police and institute a case? Was that man handed over to the Police and was a case against him instituted on that very day?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: This particular Station Master was arrested by the GRP and a case was instituted against him. He was then released on bail and the court is now sitting on it.

SHRI D. N. TIWARI: Is he working?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: No, he is under suspension.

Proposal to set up a Holding Company for Oil Industry

*407. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up a holding company for the oil industry and to bring under one roof Indian Oil Company, Bharat Refineries and Hindustan Petroleum Company; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: The Government has already got its own prospecting and production divisions and it has also got its own refinery division. It has also acquired the Bharat Refineries and Hindustan Petroleum. In the circumstances, when the cost of oil is high, would Government consider the integration of operations, monitoring and control to the extent that saving is effected in the feed-stock cost, in the processing cost and in the marketing cost and if so, what measures is the Government going to take when, finally, Caltex is also taken over by the Government?

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI: With the acquisition of two major oil

companies—Burma Shell and Esso—some basic changes in the working of the oil industry have taken place. Negotiations with two other companies—Caltex and Assam Oil Company—are going on and, very soon, these two companies will also come in the public sector. There is no doubt that some re-structuring of oil companies may become necessary when the oil companies come into the public sector; their operation will have to be complementary in the best economic interests of the country. But, at the same time, we don't want to lose the benefits of healthy competition and would like to preserve that healthy competition—of course, without losing sight of the overall national interest.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: That competition can be maintained by forming two or three divisions under a unified control.

Therefore, once again, I would request the hon. Minister to see the extent of saving that could be effected in marketing alone, besides, it could be such that even if the stock-keeping of different grades of products at different refineries is taken into account as also the interest burden, which is quite heavy, and, which the people of India have to bear and, on top of it, the extent of foreign exchange loss that occurs in the natural course in processing as well as storage the saving could be of the order of 10 per cent or so. Therefore, would the Minister at least at this stage become alive to this saving aspect of the economy? If so, when would he act against the outstanding problems which he has already had in hand?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): There could be some losses due to technological reasons and transport problems. They are inevitable whether the organisation is of X or Y pattern. Taking the totality of the circumstances, there is a wide difference—divergence, if I may so call it—in the organisational set up and the cultural functioning of the different refineries as well as the

organisational discipline whether it is American pattern or the British pattern. All these questions will have to be taken into consideration and, as my colleague has just now pointed out, all of them will remain under public sector. But, an element of competition also seems a healthy sign and therefore, when these questions receive our attention, we will create a certain pattern.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: There are also reports in the press that between these public sector undertakings—the Hindustan Petroleum, Indian Oil and the Bharat Refineries—an unhealthy competition has already started in the practices of sales and distribution methods of petroleum products.

Now, you have taken only one step, that is, for having a common Chairman for the Hindustan Petroleum and Bharat Refineries. Is it your intention that there should be a common Chairman for all these three with a view to avoiding this unhealthy competition and it would be a first step for having a new organisation for coordination of all the three companies.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I cannot commit the Government to a single Chairman for all the three companies that have been specifically referred to by the hon. Member. But, as I said, there will be reorganisation and, in order to finalise the restructuring, various problems that come into it and which are of a different nature and which have been coming down from years, will have to be taken into consideration. It may also be a fact that there may be some sort of an unhealthy competition going on at present. They are at present the inherited weaknesses and it will take a little more time to correct it.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: In view of the fact that the Minister had just now admitted that there is some kind of an unhealthy competition possibly in these various organisations,

may I know what is the machinery the Government will have soon so that there will be coordination in the functioning of these three oil enterprises?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I did not say that there would be unhealthy competition. I only pointed out this thing in a general way. Just now this is what we are trying to do to create a new pattern of functioning of all the companies that are now coming in and are likely to come in the public sector and to see that we can make them function efficiently and also make them spend less money on unnecessary items.

"Plan to explore Oil in Northern Region"

*408. **SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans to explore oil in Northern Region; and

(b) whether Government have had any seismic survey of Punjab and if so, what are the results?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir. The ONGC has plans to explore for oil in Northern Region covering J&K, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Exploratory drilling is expected to be undertaken at Ramshahr, Himachal Pradesh sometime towards the latter half of this year. If I may add, it may be even earlier.

(b) Yes, Sir. However, the seismic surveys did not reveal major structural features.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: It has been a big question whether in the plains of North India there is oil or not. But, recently, a Geo-Scientist has shown us the way. May I know from the hon. Minister if it was a fact that the geo-scientist theory led to the discovery that the northern spheres are covered with

the edimentation upto 3,000 to 4,000 feet. If so, what is the position in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The scientists of ONGC have been working on several theories that could be considered with a view to examining the possibility of exploring oil in this area. I cannot commit myself to any specific place where thickness of sediments can be specified but it is not three to four thousand metres thick sediments. Generally, we talk of 1,200 to 1,500 metre thick sediments. In these areas wherever there are thick sediments there are possibilities of finding possible structures where oil or gas might have deposited. All these questions have been examined in great detail and as a result of these examinations we are pin-pointing certain places in U.P., Punjab, J&K and Himachal Pradesh where in the coming months we propose to undertake exploratory drilling.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: May I know whether the Government will consider about the joint action between Indian geo-scientists who have shown us these theories along with the collaboration of ONGC scientists to survey possible areas wherever oil can be found? Could there be a joint machinery on a permanent basis to find out oil in India?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I am referring to ONGC geo-scientists. I am not referring to any other scientists. I am not aware of any other geo-scientist who might have produced some other theory which encouraged us to sit along with him. There is newness in the theories. It is a question of taking risk.

श्री बरसिंह नारायण शर्मा: बीरबन माहली इस्टीमेट सखनऊ को एड्रेस करने हुए आपने कहा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सहजगढ़ानपुर, बदायूँ आदि में मैथिली गैस काफ़ी मात्रा में पाई गई है और हम चाहेंगे कि देश के बिक्रो साइटिस्ट तथा दूसरे लोग प्रो० एन०

जी०सी० मे सम्पर्क स्थापित करके इसका सर्वे करें। उत्तरी भारत में ऐसा लगता है कि काफ़ी मैथिली गैस पाए जाने की संभावनाएं बढ़ रही हैं। इंडो-नेपाल बॉर्डर भी तमाम आयली स्थान है, बिहार में लेकर उत्तर प्रदेश तक का इंडो-नेपाल बॉर्डर आयली स्थान है। वहां पर जियो साइटिस्ट्स आदि सबका मिल कर एक्स्प्लोरेशन करने की ज़रूरत है। क्या प्रो० एन० जी०सी० के द्वारा आप इसका पता लगाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं?

श्री० डी० बालवीर: और जगह तो ऐसा मालूम नहीं है कि काफ़ी मात्रा में मैथिली गैस मिला हो। थोड़ा बहुत गैस ज्वालामुखी में दम बाहर बरस पड़ने मिला था जो कम-शियल क्वाटिटीज में सम्भव नहीं था। जो ड्रिलिंग बदायूँ में साहजगढ़ानपुर में श्री होशियारपुर में की गई है वहां ऐसा एक्वीडम मिला था कि और अध्ययन करने की आवश्यकता है। कुछ गैस के ट्रेन्स मिल थे और उन ट्रेन्स में उसका आकार मालूम पड़ता है।

इसके लिए जो प्रयत्न आवश्यक हैं, वे जा रहे हैं।

Expansion of Haldia Refinery

*409. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the expansion of Haldia refinery;

(b) whether Government propose to expand the capacity of the refinery to seven million tonnes; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). There is no proposal for expansion of the capacity of Haldia Refinery under consideration of Government at present.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: What is the total capacity of the refineries situated in Eastern India and is it quite sufficient to absorb the crude available in the eastern region?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): There are four refineries functioning in Eastern India: one is Barauni where 3 million tonnes of crude are refined, another is Haldia which has an installed capacity of 2.5 million tonnes, the third is Nunmati where roughly 0.8 million tonnes are refined and the fourth is a tiny refinery in Digboi where 0.5 million tonnes are refined. All these put together appear to be sufficient to meet the supply needs of petroleum products of the eastern region. Wherever there is a slight imbalance, we make it up either by import of more kerosene oil from abroad or by bringing in petroleum products from the western side of the country.

Here one point may be noted by the hon. member that if we are to expand the refineries according to the desires of a certain State or certain regions then it will have to be linked up with import of crude oil. The amount of crude that we are getting is technologically feasibly distributed amongst all the refineries. We are always looking into this question, and if necessary and feasible, we shall surely examine the possibility of expanding the Haldia refinery.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: A few days ago the hon. Minister stated on the floor of the House that the capacity of the refineries situated in Assam is not quite adequate to absorb the crude which is available specially in Assam. In that context, is the hon. Minister contemplating bringing this crude in a pipeline to Haldia so that the present capacity of Haldia can be utilised and expansion is also possible in the near future?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The crude oil from Assam is not technologically meant for the particular pattern

of Haldia refinery because it is now base on lube oil production. Lube oil cannot be produced from Assam crude oil from Assam; not technologically has to be refined either at Nunmati/Digboi/Bongaigaon or at Barauni for which some oil has already been reserved. Haldia is based on imported crude which is obtained partially from Iran and partially from Iraq.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: The main question is whether the present capacity of Haldia of 2.5 million tonnes is linked up with indigenous crude or indigenous as well as imported crude. This question has arisen because of the completion stage of the Bongaigaon refinery which will also be fed by Assam crude. Therefore, there is a fear that Haldia might not reach 100 per cent capacity utilisation with indigenous crude. Hence the question whether the present capacity is fed by indigenous or imported crude.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The hon. Member has correctly stated the viewpoint that the Haldia refinery so far or in the near future is not based on Assam crude.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: What is the actual capacity of Haldia and to what extent is it utilised now? If the full capacity is not utilised, what is the reason for it?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The installed capacity of the Haldia refinery is 2.5 million tonnes, but we have not yet reached that...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: To what extent have you reached?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: ... because of several slippages because of transport and communication problems, because of technological difficulties.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: After some time, you will come and say that you are incurring losses.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Then the difficulty in the procurement of crude

oil has also to be seen; the prices are going up.

DR. RANEN SEN: How much is being produced there? That is the question.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: We think that soon, in the month of June or even in May, leube oil will be produced almost to the full capacity.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: I am sure the hon. Minister will come to the House, again and say that they are incurring losses.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Investment of Multinational Corporations

*412. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investment of multinational corporations in the share capital of their subsidiary companies in India in the Industrial sector, Pharmaceutical sector and Fertiliser sector has increased in 1974-75 and 1975-76 as compared to 1972-73;

(b) if so, figures thereof; and

(c) names of their subsidiary companies with their investment for the above mentioned periods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10330/76].

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: According to the statement the paid up capital of the multinational corporations in India in 1974 had gone up from Rs. 129 to 144.6 crores; the additions are rather alarming. Till today the Government has got only 63 balance sheets: out of 137 Indian subsidiaries of multinationals, only

63 have cared to submit the balance sheet to the government. In this context what are the criteria on which the multinationals are allowed to invest capital in our country? I know that the guidelines of the finance ministry are there but that is not what I want. There is widespread allegation against multinationals that they are permitted to invest money in non-essential sectors. Is the government considering this fact when they are allowing multinationals to invest money in our country? Secondly, would the government place before the House the facts about the remaining subsidiaries when they become available?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: The hon. Member asked about the year 1974-75 and 1975-76 and I had to reply to that question. We have figures for 1973-74 and earlier years about the subsidiaries of multinationals in this country. Since there are certain rules in the Companies Act about the submission of the balance sheet, they go by that and they are not required to submit the balance sheets by this time of the year. I have given figures for 63; I hope we will have the figures for all the companies within a few months with regard to the criteria of multinationals and their investments, those are the same criteria laid down in the industrial licensing policy of February 1973. It is the same as for the other big houses; whether they are big houses or not, multinationals are taken as big houses. If they have foreign majority shares they have to go into the same restricted industries only; if they go to other areas, the hon. Member says that they go in for non-essential sectors, that will be for 100 per cent export or 75 per cent export. They have to export their production and not compete with the local producers. I admit that the foreign capital of the 63 Companies had gone up; but the entire paid up capital of those companies have also gone up. The holdings of multinationals have not

gone up; if it is 65 per cent it continues to be 65 per cent. I can assure the hon. Member that after the implementation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, all foreign majority companies are required to bring down their shareholding to 40 per cent except in the sophisticated and basic core sector where they will have to bring down their shareholding upto 74 per cent.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN. Last week when we were discussing about the investment of Coca Cola, this aspect was discussed. To what extent did the Government consider it as an essential sector when they were permitted to do business? Now, considering the fact that these multinational corporations in various countries are involving themselves in political subversive activities, whether the Government would consider to appoint a Director in the subsidiary companies of these multi-nationals? Only the powers are there in Section 408 (1) of the Companies Act. I would like to know whether the Government would consider this to make sure that they will not do anything which goes against our interest, without our knowledge.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: So far as the Hon'ble Member's reference to Coco Cola discussion in the House is concerned, new licences for these non-essential products are not allowed now, so far as products of this type are concerned, as far as I know, as far as this Ministry knows. But when they have got into the country already, it is only a question of regulating their functioning.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: They are expanding.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: To my knowledge when the applications are processed in the Ministry, when the multi-nationals are dominant, they are not allowed. They have only expanded in other fields. For example a company producing biscuits or

cigarettes, may expand. In such particular sectors in which they have been engaged, their contribution to the national output is progressively coming down in relation to the total output in the country today. So far as political subversive activities are concerned, I am not dealing with those matters in any case. Section 408 does not cover political activities. 408 has definitely stated that if a company has misused the funds or is mismanaged, and Government has reason to believe that fraud is committed against the shareholders, for that type of things we can appoint Directors under 408 and it is not for the Government but it is for the Company Law Board to go into these allegations and if it is found that the company is mismanaged, new Directors are appointed in the company.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: From the statement, it appears that there are 51 multi-national corporations and their subsidiaries working in India. I would like to know whether after the exposure in connection with the Lockheed, as they have given money to many people, the Hon'ble Minister has received serious complaints from various quarters including various Associations and Unions connected with the Hindustan Lever and if so what action has been taken by him? Whether any investigation is going on?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I cannot say about this matter off-hand. I have received some allegation from the working class, labour trade unions about certain matters. We have gone into some of these things and nothing objectionable was found at the time of inspection. I am speaking off-hand. I do not know anything further.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: The hon'ble Minister has given a long list of multi-national corporations. I do not deal with all of them. But I would like to ask, as a measure of policy, what is the function of the

Government in view of the fact that the Government is committed to develop co-operative sector and the small-scale sector and in relation to the multinational corporations whose activities are adversely affecting growth of the co-operative and small scale sectors. For example, WIMCO is producing about 80 per cent of the total match products in the country and they are not allowing the small match company to develop in the manner as it ought to be. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether he is also aware that in several countries of the world—even the UK has to pass a law—a law has been passed to ban production of such goods by the multi-national Corporations. In view of that, what is the intention of the Government? Whether they are going to put restraint on such multi-national corporations?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : The policy of the Government is not to allow big industries, particularly multi-national corporations to compete with the co-operatives and small scale industries. I cannot go from industry to industry because it is not possible for me to do that. About WIMCO, they have applied for some licence but not for the expansion of their match making industry.

New Schemes for Railway Lines in Andhra Pradesh

***413. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh State Government has urged the Centre to take up survey for new railway line in the State;

(b) if so Government's reaction thereto;

(c) which are the railway lines now under various stages of construction in the State and by when they are expected to be completed; and

(d) which are the new lines likely to be taken for construction in that State during the current year?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बड़ा सिंह) : (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर रामगुंडम में निजामाबाद तक (160 कि० मी० लम्बी) बड़ी लाइन के निर्माण के लिए सर्वेक्षण प्रारम्भ कर दिने गये थे। अब राज्य सरकार ने करीमनगर में रामने और काजीपेठ में वर्तमान रेलवे लाइन में मिलने वाली लाइन में वैकल्पिक मरम्मत की जाच करने का मुद्दाव दिया है। राज्य सरकार के प्रस्ताव की जाच का जा रही है।

(ग) 150 किलोमीटर लम्बी बीबीनगर-नडिकुडि लाइन के निर्माण-कार्य को मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है और प्रथम चरण में 74 किलोमीटर लम्बे बीबीनगर-नरगोडा खण्ड का निर्माण-कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है। इस काम के अप्रैल, 1980 तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है बशर्ते कि धन उपलब्ध होता रहा। गुटूर में मार्च 1980 130 किलोमीटर लम्बी आमान-गर्विनन परियोजना का भी स्वीकृत किया जा चुका है किन्तु नडिकुडि-बीबीनगर लाइन पर निर्माण-कार्य की भर्ती-भर्ति प्रगति होने पर ही इस काम को शुरू किया जायेगा।

(घ) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में दौगन किसी नयी रेलवे लाइन को शुरू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Concerning Bibinagar-Nadikude line, it is stated in the statement that the work is likely to be completed by April, 1980 subject to the availability of adequate funds. But the way the Ministry is proceeding in this work is such that one is compelled to conclude that the construction of this line will not be complete even by the end of this century. Its estimate is, I think, more than Rs. 30 crores and

the amount allotted for the work for the year is only Rs. 38 lakhs. At this rate, how is it possible to complete it by 1980? Its fate appears to be similar to that of Vizag Steel Plant, the estimate of which is Rs. 800 crores, but amount allotted is only Rs. 1 crore. May I know whether the Ministry will assure us that it would take all steps necessary to complete its construction without fail by 1980?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: There is no doubt, we will leave no stone unturned to complete the project according to the date that has been given in the statement with the qualification of availability of funds. Such things are beyond our powers. Given that separately, we will see that the project is completed by that date.

SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY: The other line proposed by the A. P. Government is the construction of a new broadgauge line from Nadyal to Katpadi via Cuddapah. It passes through Rayalaseema area which is very backward. May I know whether the surveys at least will be conducted for this line in this year?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: There is only one proposal from the State Government, namely, to link Ramgundam to Nizamabad (160 kms) for which it has been possible to take up the Survey work.

Drug Industry

*416. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:**

Will the Minister of **CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state:

(a) the total profits of drug industry in 1974-75 and 1975-76; and

(b) the total volume of imports of drugs during 1975-76?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) There are over 2500 drugs units in the country out of which 119 are in the organised sector. The prices of drugs are controlled

under the Drug Prices Control Order, 1970 and drug manufacturing units having annual turnover not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs as recorded in the last accounting period are exempt from the purview of the said order. Statistics of profits earned by the drug industry are not maintained and the collection of information will involve time and labour not commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

(b) Complete statistics of imports of drugs during the year 1975-76 are not yet available. In the year 1974-75 drug and pharmaceuticals worth about Rs 45.60 crores were imported

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that in respect of the fabulous profits earned by the drug industry in India, especially the foreign and the private sector, those companies are not maintaining any account, and there is no control on the profits.

SHRI C. P. MAJHI: Some information is collected from the multinational and other companies. But it takes some time to collect all the information. We have so far received figures upto 1973. During the period 1969-1973, the total amount of remittances made by foreign drug firms, with foreign equity exceeding 50 per cent was as follows, year-wise. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I would like the Minister to consider all these companies under the Companies' Act. They have to submit their balance-sheets; and they give the profits. If the Government is not maintaining the figures, can it not collect them from the figures that are available? They may be a year older but these figures can be made available.

SHRI C. P. MAJHI: The hon. Member is asking for the profits of all the companies. We do maintain some

figures; e.g. with regard to the companies which have a major foreign equity participation, for the year 1974-75 they had a turnover of about Rs. 230 crores, out of which their profit, before tax, was Rs. 18.6 crores; and the percentage of profit to turnover comes to 7.37 per cent. With regard to Indian companies, the turnover was Rs. 51.95 crores and the profit earned was Rs. 91.43 lakhs, which comes to 6.23 per cent

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What is the total amount repatriated by the foreign companies during 1974-75 and 1975-76?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): We have figures from 1969 on wards; and from 1969 to last year, the repatriation on account of remittances on account of dividends, and on account of technical know-how, has been in the vicinity of Rs. 4.52 crores to Rs. 5.5 crores;

MR. SPEAKER: Is it annually, or is it the total figure?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Annually. On an average, it comes Rs. 5 crores annually.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जो बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियाँ हैं, वे कितनी दवाओं का आयात करती हैं, और कितनी दवाओं का निर्यात करती हैं, उन दवाओं का आयात करने की क्या आवश्यकता है और उनको उसकी स्वीकृति क्यों दी गई है।

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I would like to tell the hon. Members that with regard to imports and exports, the position since 1972-73 has considerably improved. For example the total import of drugs in 1972-73 was for Rs. 30.54 crores.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: What is the figure in regard to multi-nationals?

DR. RANEN SEN: How much are they exporting?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Members may kindly hear the Minister first. He may give further replies thereafter.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: We are having consolidated figures of total imports and exports. If the hon. Member puts a definite question, we will give the information

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister wants notice for specific information. So, let him put a separate question.

DR. RANEN SEN: This is a specific question on imports.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I am prepared to give the information if he puts a specific question. In 1972-73 the import was Rs. 35 crores and exports only Rs. 10.33 crores. In 1974-75 while the import was Rs. 45.60 crores the export increased to Rs. 43.13 crores. So, the gap is only Rs. 2 crores. So far as foreign companies are concerned, in 1973 they imported medicines worth Rs. 15.13 crores and exported medicines worth Rs. 9.5 crores.

DR. RANEN SEN: That is the point which we want to highlight.

MR. SPEAKER: The question hour is over.

Written Answers to Questions

Setting up of a Phosphoric Acid Plant at Kandla

*403. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Phosphoric Acid Plant at Kandla in collaboration with a phosphate producing Asian nation; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, Government are considering the possibility of setting up of a joint venture phosphoric acid plant in India in collaboration with Nehru, an Island country in the Central Pacific and a feasibility study in regard to this project is also under way. The proposal is as yet in a preliminary stage and no final decisions have been taken in regard to location of the project, its size, terms of collaboration etc.

नए डिजाइन के रेल डिब्बों तथा डीजल इंजनों का उत्पादन

* 404. श्री श्रीकार लाल बोरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार नए डिजाइन के दूसरी श्रेणी के रेल डिब्बों तथा डीजल इंजनों का निर्माण कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या विदेशों से भी इनके लिए ऑर्डर मिले हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किन देशों से ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद सफी कुरैशी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) आजकल तंजानिया को निर्यात करने के लिए डिब्बों और डीजल रेल इंजनों का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है ।

Fate of Proposed Howrah-Sheakhala Railway Line

* 410. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the fate of the proposed Howrah-Sheakhala Railway line after the State Government of West Bengal have expressed their inability to defray the part-expenditure previously agreed upon, as the Railway Minister indicated in his speech on Railway Budget for 1975-76; and

(b) will the proposal to build the broad gauge line be postponed or the Centre will bear the expenditure after the State Government proceeds and acquires the land for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI):

(a) and (b). The Minister of Railways has already brought to the notice of the Parliament, while presenting the Railway Budget for 1976-77, the revised financial arrangements, whereby the Ministry of Railways will bear the cost of the project except the cost of land which will be made available by the State Government of West Bengal free of cost.

Fifth Plan Targets for Manufacture of Drugs

* 411. SHRI P.M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the Fifth Plan targets for the manufacture of bulk drugs and formulations and investment expected in the drugs industry; and

(b) how do Government plan to give major role in this industry to the public sector and Indian sector and what guidelines are to be followed?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Fifth Plan Targets for bulk drugs are given in Annexure

I to Chapter II of the Report of the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry which was placed on the table of the House on 8-5-1975. Although the requirements of formulations item-wise have not been estimated, the Task Force, however, estimated their requirements at Rs 600 crores by 1978-79. The total investment estimated to achieve these targets by the end of the 5th Plan will be of the order of Rs. 100 crores for formulation and Rs. 150 crores for bulk drugs production.

(b) A major role is proposed to be given to the Public Sector by expansion or by taking up production of new drugs. Govt. have already approved expansion programme in the Synthetic Drugs Plant involving an investment of Rs. 21.79 crores which would increase the production capacity from 1988 tonnes to 3888 tonnes. The establishment of Nicotinamide Plant in Bihar involving an estimated capital outlay of Rs. 8.58 crores has been approved by the PIB. IDPI, have also submitted feasibility reports for establishment of a new formulation unit and for expansion of Antibiotics Plant at Rishikesh.

Similarly Hindustan Antibiotics Limited have also submitted proposals for expansion of penicillin, streptomycin, semi-synthetic penicillin capacities, establishment of Erythromycin Plant and a new Formulation Unit involving capital outlay of Rs. 16.12 crores. It is expected that when the schemes submitted and proposed to be submitted by the Public Sector Units are considered and approved by the Govt., the Public Sector would have attained a major role in the drugs industry.

As regards Indian Sector, a liberal licensing policy is being adopted in regard to the licensing and during 1975 over 50 Letters of Intent/Licences have been issued to firms with foreign equity not exceeding 40 per cent. The general guidelines in regard to the industry are contained in Guidelines for Industries publish-

ed annually by Govt. The Hathi Committee has made a number of recommendations relating to strengthening of Indian Sector, Public Sector etc. and these recommendations are under consideration.

Manufacturing of Formulations without C.O.B. Licence

*414. SHRI MANUBHAI N. PATEL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 10 companies operating in India who have not obtained any COB licence so far are producing number of formulations based on imported bulk drugs;

(b) whether any applications for grant of industrial licence by Indian companies for similar formulations have been rejected by Government in the last 3 years; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take so that foreign companies do not avail of facilities of unlimited imports and capacities *vis-a-vis* Indian companies?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) and (b). The names of 10 foreign companies whose certain aspects were looked into by an Inter-Ministerial Study Group in the context of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, are as follows :—

1. Anglo Thai Corporation
2. G. W. Carnrick Co. (Asia);
3. Chcsbrough Ponds Inc. (French).
4. Cooper Laboratories.
5. Ethnor Limited.
6. C. E. Fulford

7. Indian Schering Ltd.

8. John Wyeth (Bros).

9. Nicholas of India Ltd.

10. M/s. Roussel Pharmaceutica's Ltd.

2. Two of these Companies viz. Chesbrough Ponds Inc., and M/s. Anglo-Thai Corporation are not manufacturing drugs. The other companies have been producing formulations based on imported as well as indigenous bulk drugs. The decisions taken on the recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Study Group are in various stages of implementation.

The number of drug items being produced by these companies is more than 160 with different compositions. During the last three years, a large number of India companies have applied for manufacturing of various drug formulations. The exercise to co-relate the items of formulations of these two sets of companies will not only be time-consuming but it will also be difficult to co-relate such formulations with a measure of accuracy.

(c) Import of raw materials are regulated by the Import Trade Control Policy of Government as enforced from time to time.

Indigenisation of Equipment in Railways

*415. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps, if any, have been taken by the Railways for speedy indigenisation of a large number of items of equipment on their inventory list which were earlier imported;

(b) what is the percentage achieved in the indigenous production of such items to the total railway purchases

and to what extent the foreign exchange has been saved during the last three years; and

(c) when are the Railways likely to make their production units completely self-reliant so as to eliminate their dependence on imported equipments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI)

(a) To achieve speedy indigenisation of imported equipment the following steps have been taken by the Railways:

(i) The progress of indigenisation is being checked regularly at the highest level by calling periodical meetings. Further the Development Cells in each of the Production Units and in the Ministry of Railways are vigorously pursuing the subject of import substitution.

(ii) Railway Equipment Advisory Committees are functioning at Central & Regional levels to keep in touch with entrepreneurs for indigenous development.

(iii) Constant liaison is being maintained with Directorate General of Technical Development & other agencies like Small Scale Service Institutes to accelerate the pace of indigenous development.

(iv) All demands for imports are scrutinised strictly at all levels and final clearance for import is obtained from Directors General, Technical Development for each and every item.

(v) Exhibitions of items being imported are organised from time to time. Two coaches have been recently furnished with such items and this Exhibition on 'Wheels' is currently visiting all the industrial centres over the entire country.

(b) In 1974-75 the proportion of imported stores to the total railway purchases was 11.96 per cent.

The value of indigenous & imported purchases of the Railway during

the last 3 years are given below :

(Figures in crores of rupees)

Year	Total Purchases	Imported Purchases	Indigenous Purchases
1972-73	485.85	59.74	426.11
1973-74	506.74	60.26	446.48
1974-75	590.90	70.70	520.20

(c) The Government are already making total use of suitable & available indigenous equipment on the Railways. Though a most vigorous import substitution drive is being constantly pursued it is difficult to spell out any time limit by which the remaining hard core and sophisticated items could be indigenously developed.

I.O.C. Contract with Abu Dhabi National Oil Company for Import of Crude

*417. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any contract has been signed between the Indian Oil Corporation and the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company for the supply of crude;

(b) if so, salient features thereof; and

(c) whether arrangements are also being pursued with several countries for oil supplies during 1976?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA) :

(a) and (b). A contract has been signed between the Indian Oil Corporation and the Abu Dhabi National Company for supply of 1 million tonnes of crude oil during 1976. There is an accepted convention not to disclose the commercial terms on which

Indian Oil Corporation makes its purchases from foreign countries.

(c) A contract has also been entered into between Indian Oil Corporation and Petromin for the import of 1.1 million tonnes of crude from Saudi Arabia during 1976. Arrangements for supply of crude oil during 1976 from a few other oil producing countries are in different stages of negotiation.

Proposal from West Bengal for setting up of a Petro-Chemical Complex

*418. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has sought clearance of a proposal for setting up of a petrochemical complex in that State;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the plan; and

(c) whether the project calls for any central assistance and if so, the quantum thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM: (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA) :

(a) Proposals have been received from the State Government of West Bengal from time to time for setting up of a petrochemical complex at Haldia (not necessarily in the public sector) and for the expansion of the capacity of Haldia refinery to provide the requisite naphtha for the purpose.

(b) The proposal made in December, 1972 envisaged the setting up of a naphtha cracker with capacity of 150,000 tonnes/year ethylene and a number of downstream units. In August 1975, a suggestion was made that instead of a major integrated petrochemicals project suggested earlier, a smaller naphtha cracker to produce primarily PVC could be considered.

(c) No specific quantum of central assistance required was indicated.

Fertiliser Plants in Gujarat

*419. SHRI ARVIND PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fertiliser plants in Gujarat State;

(b) their annual production; and

(c) whether their production is sufficient to meet the requirements of the Gujarat State?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-10631/76].

Talcher Fertilizer Plant

*420. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the original target date for putting Talcher Fertilizer plant on stream;

(b) how many times this target date has been revised and by what time this will go into production now; and

(c) what was the original estimate and what is the final revised estimate of this project?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) July 1975.

(b) The schedule for project implementation had to be revised on three occasions in view of the slippage in the execution of civil works because of cement scarcity in the initial stages and delays in the delivery of various items of equipment, both local and imported. The project is now expected to go into commercial production in July 1977.

(c) The project is now estimated to cost Rs 1619 crores, as against the original estimate of Rs. 70.49 crores.

Theft of Electric Transformer at Katri Pump House, Dhanbad

2020 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Departmental enquiry into the theft of Electric transformer at Katri Pump House, Dhanbad has been completed; and

(b) if so, action taken to recover this valuable article?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH)

(a) Yes.

(b) No Railway staff was found responsible for the theft by the Departmental Enquiry Committee.

Civil Police, Katras registered a case under section 379 IPC and made efforts to recover the stolen parts of the transformer but no clues could be found.

मध्य प्रदेश को एयल एल्कोहल की सप्लाई

2021. श्री गंगाधरन बोसित : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार फालतू उत्पादन वाले राज्यों से एयल एल्कोहल लेकर मध्य प्रदेश को सप्लाई करने का है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० माझी) : माननीय सदस्य सभवन: मध्य प्रदेश को औद्योगिक अल्कोहल की सप्लाई का हवाला देना चाहते हैं ।

मध्य प्रदेश का चालू सत्र के दौरान औद्योगिक अल्कोहल में अत्यंत निम्न होने की संभावना है । इन अधिशेष राज्यों से मध्य प्रदेश को औद्योगिक अल्कोहल का ट्राबंटन नहीं किया गया है ।

Metropolitan Underground Railways for Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras

2022. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amount of Rs 200 crores has been allotted during the Fifth Five Year Plan for the Metropolitan Underground Railways for the cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras; and

(b) if so, the total amount spent so far on these projects along with the likely dates of the completion of these projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) In the draft Fifth Five Year Plan document, a provision of Rs. 200 crores for the M. T. Projects was included. However, the corresponding allocation in the Fifth Plan period through the Annual Plans upto 1975-76 has been only Rs. 17.68 crores.

(b) The total amount spent upto January '76 on the M. T. Projects in the cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras is approximately Rs. 19.37 crores including the expenditure in the Forth Plan period.

Barring Calcutta's Dum Dum-Tollyganj Rapid Transit Line, no other construction work has yet been sanctioned. The original target date of 1979 for completion of the Calcutta project is under review due to the present resources constraint.

Theft of Passengers' belongings between Kanpur and Lucknow Stations

2023. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently there have been a number of cases of theft of passengers' belongings between Kanpur and Lucknow stations;

(b) if so, the number of such cases during the first week of January, 1976 which took place in 84 Down Delhi-Lucknow together with the number of occasions when the culprits could be apprehended; and

(c) what action has been taken to tighten the security measures at stations and on trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) No.

(b) Only one incident of theft of passenger's belongings occurred in 84 Down train on Kanpur-Lucknow section during the first week of January, 1976. No culprit has been arrested so far.

(c) The following preventive measures have been taken to combat such incidents :-

1. Night Passenger Mail trains are escorted by Government Railway Police Armed guards.

2. Government Railway Police staff is deputed to keep an eye on criminals and to collect intelligence.

3. Government Railway Police personnel Patrol the Platforms at all important stations at the time of arrival and departure of trains.

साबरमती एक्सप्रेस का डेर से चलना

2024. श्री हुकमचन्द कच्छावः : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या साबरमती एक्सप्रेस बड़ोदा, रतलाम, नागदा, उज्जैन, भोपाल और इटारसी जैसे स्टेशनों और जंक्शनों पर काफी बिलम्ब से पहुँचती है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस संबंध में बावरी एजेंसियों तथा बाव्रियों से शिकायत मिली है ;

(ग) क्या इस रेलगाड़ी से यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों को अक्सर अन्य रेलगाड़ी नहीं मिलती है जिसके कारण उन्हें काफी परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में स्थिति सुधारने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) 165/166 साबरमती एक्सप्रेस कुछ दिन लेट हुई थी ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) जी नहीं, सिवाय एक बार के जब 165 डाउन ग्रहमदाबाद-मैजाबाद / वाराणसी का भोपाल में 22 घण्टा दक्षिण एक्सप्रेस के जेल नहीं हुआ था ।

(घ) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि के बाव्रियों समय पर चल, उनके संबंधों पर कड़ी निगाह रखी जा रही है ।

Board of Directors of Madras Fertilizer Ltd.

2025. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to reconstitute the Board of Directors of the Madras Fertilizer Limited, Madras?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI C. P. SETHI):

According to the provisions in the Articles of Association of the Company, its Board of Directors is constituted once in three years. Accordingly, the Board was last reconstituted on the 13th December, 1975. The Board consists of 8 Members, of whom four are nominated by the Government of India, who hold 51 per cent of the equity capital of the Company. Of the remaining four, two are nominated by Amoco India Inc. of USA and two by National Iranian Oil Company, each of whom hold 24 1/2 per cent of the equity capital. The Government of India have already nominated three persons on the Board. The nomination of the fourth person is expected to be made shortly.

Provisional Surveys for Railway Lines in Madhya Pradesh

2027. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of provisional engineering surveys completed for various Railway lines in Madhya Pradesh to improve the existing net work during the last three years; and

(b) what were the discounted cash flow returns on each line surveyed and what were the decisions taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH: (a) and (b). The fol-

lowing surveys were carried out in the State of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years, the details of which are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Survey	Return by DCF	Present position.
1.	Preliminary Engineering cum-final location survey for the construction of a railway line from Dhalli Rajhara to Jagdalpur.	7.84% (with Steam Traction) 7.97% (with Diesel Traction)	Reports are under examination.
2.	Traffic Survey for construction of new BG line from Satna to Beohari via Rewa.	2.3%	The project has been shelved in view of inadequate traffic justification.
3.	Reconnaissance Engineering survey for conversion of Raipur-Dhamtari NG section into BG.	9.84%	Reports are under examination.
4.	Traffic Survey for the conversion of the northern section of the Satpura NG Railway system.	0.5%	Earlier surveys undertaken for conversion of the entire northern NG system in the Satpura range to BG, revealed that the project is not justified on traffic and financial consideration. It is now proposed to carry out a preliminary-engineering-cum-traffic survey for the conversion of Jabalpur-Gondia section only, in 1976-77

Grant of C.O.B. Licences to Indian Drug Firms

2028. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indian firms having foreign equity of less than 26 per cent have been granted COB licences with consolidated capacities and how many have been granted COB licences with individual capacities; and

(b) names of the firms in each category and particulars of capacities in COB licences presently granted to them?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Statement I showing the names and particulars of capacities in respect of Indian companies having foreign equity of less than 26 per cent, who have been granted 'COB' licences with consolidated capacities and Statement II showing the names of Indian companies having foreign equity of less than 26 per cent, who have been granted 'COB' licences with Individual capacities are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-10632/76]

The details regarding particulars of capacities in 'COB' licences granted to

Indian companies having foreign equity of less than 26 per cent with individual capacities are contained in Annexure III to Chapter V of Report of Committee on Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Industry; a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on 8-5-75.

रतलाम डिवीजन (पश्चिम रेलवे) में स्कूलों में अध्यापकों की कमी

2029. श्री भागीरथ शंकर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रतलाम डिवीजन में कार्यरत प्रत्येक स्कूल में कितने अध्यापकों की कमी है तथा इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) क्या अनेक स्कूलों में आवश्यक विषयों के अध्यापकों की कमी है तथा लम्बे समय से इसकी पूर्ति नहीं की जा रही है , और

(ग) क्या रतलाम खाम के विद्यालय में प्रत्येक विषय में अध्यापकों की कमी है तथा इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए अध्यापकों की भर्ती कब तक की जायगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) में (ग). रतलाम के स्कूल में दो अध्यापकों की कमी है। रेल सेवा आयोग द्वारा चुने हुए उम्मीदवारों के उपलब्ध होने तक इन दो रिक्त पदों को तदर्थ आधार पर भरा गया है। एक पद पर विधिवत् चुने गये उम्मीदवार के शीघ्र ही कार्य-भार ग्रहण कर लेने की आशा है। दूसरे पद के लिए प्रवरण रेल सेवा आयोग ने अभी पूरा नहीं किया है।

किसी भी स्कूल में अनिवार्य विषयों के अध्यापकों की कोई कमी नहीं है।

पश्चिम रेल प्रशासन ने अनुमान लगाया है कि छात्रों की संख्या में वृद्धि और पढ़ाई की प्रणाली में परिवर्तन के कारण रतलाम

मंडल के लिए 12 अतिरिक्त अध्यापन पदों की आवश्यकता होगी। इस सम्बन्ध में आगे कार्यवाई की जा रही है।

Review Petitions of Removed Railway Employees of Adra Division

2030. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the removed employees of Adra Division including the staff who did not go to the Calcutta High Court, have submitted review petitions; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS SHRI BUTA SINGH: (a) Yes.

(b) Out of 463 permanent staff dismissed from service, 323 have been taken back and 80 review cases have been rejected. Out of 468 temporary staff whose services were terminated, 467 have been taken back and 1 review case has been rejected.

Memorandum for curtailment of Expenditure

2031 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) Whether the All India Railway men's Federation submitted a memorandum to the Railway authority prior to or during the last Railway strike, suggesting measures for curtailments of expenditure and toning up income of the Railway;

(b) whether Government have considered the suggestions made in the memorandum, and

(c) if so, the decisions of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No concrete suggestions were received regarding measures for curtailing of expenditure and toning up income of the Railways, either during or immediately before the strike.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Recovery of Arrears from Public Sector Undertakings

2032. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are proposed to be taken to recover the huge amounts of arrears from many of the public sector undertakings which are due to the Railways on account of transportation of coal, steel and other items;

(b) whether representations have been received from these undertakings for allowing a phased recovery; and

(c) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The Public Sector Undertakings have been advised to clear all the railway dues with utmost speed and meetings have been held at various levels impressing upon them the necessity for clearance of outstanding dues of the Railways. Meetings have also been held with the controlling Ministries even at the Minister's level.

The Zonal Railways have also been advised to make pre-payment of freight compulsory for traffic booked to those public sector undertakings who do not clear the railway dues despite taking up the matter at the highest levels.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Oil Exploration in Assam

2033. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) at what places prospects for oil have been discovered in various parts of Assam;

(b) whether drilling operations have been commenced by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the District of Cachar and other parts of Assam; and

(c) if so, the present progress of such drilling operations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) (a) Oil has been discovered in Assam by ONGC at Rudrasagar, Lakwa, Geleki, Borholla, Amguri and Charali.

Apart from Nahorkatiya and Moran oil fields discovered in the fifties, Oil India Limited (OIL) has discovered oil in Assam (in small quantities) at Jaipur, Santi, Langkasi, Kathalguri, Kusijan, Jorajan, Tarajan, Nagajan, Zaloni Madhuting-Tipling, Tinali and Tengakhat.

(b) and (c): While drilling by ONGC in Cachar District is planned during 1976-77, the drilling operations are in progress at Rudrasagar, Lakwa, Galeki, Borholla, Amguri and Amguri-Jorhat. From Rudrasagar, Lakwa and Geleki fields crude oil is being produced presently at the rate of about 1.1 million tonnes per year.

Double Railway Line from Sonapat/Panipat to Delhi

2034. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 973 on 26th February, 1974 regarding doubling of railway line from Sonapat/Panipat to Delhi and state:

(a) whether doubling of 56.35 km. between Subzimandi and Ganaur has been started; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far and when it is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The work has already been included in the Budget and the estimate for the work is under sanction. It may take about three years for the work to be completed subject to the availability of adequate funds.

Lifting of Ban on Promotion of Employees

2035. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees whose promotions were withheld during the railway strike are still ineligible for promotions; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lift ban on promotions in view of the fact that Government have taken back almost all the employees by condoning their cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). No instructions were issued for withholding promotions for participation in strike. However, as a general rule, if any punishments under D&A Rules are imposed on an employee for the duration of the punishment, the employee is not eligible for promotion.

Accident at Unmanned Level Crossings

2036. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents occurred at unmanned level crossings during the last three years; and

(b) the broad outlines of phased programme to convert them into manned ones and the measures proposed for greater safety to avoid accidents there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) During the period 1-4-1973 to 29-2-1976 there were 259 cases of trains running into road traffic at unmanned level crossings on the Indian Government Railways.

(b) The railways undertake periodical census of traffic passing through the level crossings to review the need for manning of level crossings, priority being given to the accident prone level crossings. Proposals are finalised in consultation with the State Government and taken up on a programmed basis subject to the availability of funds. During the years 1972-73 to 1974-75, 169 unmanned level crossings were manned in various States.

In order to reduce the incidence of accidents at unmanned level crossings, various measures have been taken such as provision of 'Stop Boards' to warn the road users of unmanned level crossings ahead; provision of 'Whistle Boards' enjoining upon the train drivers to whistle; periodical census of traffic to determine the need for manning of the level crossings; educative campaigns among road users through leaflets, cinema slides, announcements on loud speakers, radio talks, personal contacts with drivers and transport associations; surprise checks at level crossings etc. Most of the State Governments have legislated under the Motor Vehicle Rules to make it obligatory on the part of the drivers of motor vehicles to stop short of unmanned level crossings and only then cross the railway track with the conductor walking ahead. Check in are also conducted in co-ordination with police authorities to ensure rigid compliance with the Motor Vehicle Rules by the road users. All State Governments and Union Administrations have also been requested to strictly enforce the provisions of Motor Vehicle Rules.

Women buried alive under heap of Coal Ash at Jharia Station Yard.

2037. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the circumstances under which two women were buried alive under heap of dumped coal ash in Jharia Railway Station Yard near Dhanbad in Bihar on 19th March, 1978;
- (b) who has been held responsible for the accident and what compensation has been paid to the next of kin; and
- (c) what steps Railway authorities proposed to take to check such accidents in Railway yards in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The accident took place near the abandoned Fatehpur Siding at Jharia which was leased to B.C.C.L. Colliery for loading and unloading of coal. Three persons (two women and one man) were picking up coal unauthorisedly from the stock, during the process of which, the coal stack was undermined, which suddenly collapsed burying two women and causing injury to the man:

(b) The Railway do not have any responsibility in this case. The case has been taken up by the State Police for investigation.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b).

Concessional Fares to attract more Rail Traffic (Southern Railway)

2038. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Southern Railway have recently introduced any concessions to attract more rail traffic and

(b) if so, what has been the effect of these concessions on rail traffic?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No concessional fares have recently been introduced by Southern Railway.

(b) Does not arise.

Demand for New Railway Line from Cochin to Madurai

2039. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal is under consideration of Government for the construction of a new railway line from Cochin to Madurai connecting Idukky with Cochin and

(b) if so, the present position thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Allocation of Caprolactam to Maharashtra

2040 SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have recently requested for allocation of adequate caprolactam for nylon twine and high density polyethylene for synthetic monofilament to the manufacturers of this twine in the State and also for allowing imports to the extent of atleast 25 per cent of the total requirement of the State; and

(b) if so, decision taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) The Government of Maharashtra have not made any recent request either for allocation of caprolactam for Nylon

twine and HDPE for synthetic monofilament or for imports to the extent of at least 25 per cent of the total requirement of the State:

(b) Does not arise.

Report by Committee Re : Cost Structure of Fertiliser Units

2041. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed by Government to go into the cost structure of fertilizer units to ensure a fair return on capital has submitted any report; and

(b) if so, broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Profits made by Dunlop, Ceat, Firestone and Goodyear

2042. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total turnover and profits made by Dunlop, Ceat, Firestone and Goodyear and shares held by the foreigners in those companies during the last three years;

(b) the total dividend given to the share holders by each of these companies during that period; and

(c) the total amount allowed to be repatriated from India by each of them under different headings during that period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). The information in respect of Dunlop India Ltd., Ceat Tyres of India Ltd., Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company

of India Private Limited and Goodyear India Limited relating to their turnover, profits (before tax), shares held by foreigners/non-residents in them and the amount of total dividends given to shareholders by each one of them during the three years 1972-73 to 1974-75 is given in the Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10633/76.]

(c) Data regarding the remittances made by these four companies under different heads during the three years 1971-72 to 1973-74 as furnished by the Ministry of Finance are given in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10633/76].

Ranchi-Howrah Express

2043 SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to change the route of Ranchi-Howrah Express; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Gas Agents of Hindustan Petroleum Company

2044. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of agents of the Hindustan Petroleum Company in Delhi/New Delhi having more than 1000 consumers on their lists for cooking gas;

(b) whether some of these agents have appointed sub-agents for supply of gas cylinders to consumers; and

(c) whether the agents take about 10—15 days to replace Gas Cylinders and if so, the steps being taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). M/s. Kosangas Company are the main distributors of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited for cooking gas in Delhi. They have appointed M/s. Delhi Gas Company as their agent in Delhi. M/s. Delhi Gas Company have appointed the sub-agents from Serial Nos. 2 to 16 as shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10634/76.]

(c) Supply of gas is made promptly to the consumers except at times of extreme shortages and unforeseen breakdown in logistics arrangements.

Habeas Corpus Petitions in Tripura Bench of Assam High Court

2045. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state how many habeas corpus petitions have been admitted in Tripura Bench of Assam High Court during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Work on Diwa-Bassein Rail Line

2046. SHRI SHANKERAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of work on the Diwa-Bassein rail-line; and

(b) when is it scheduled to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The over-all physical progress achieved on this new line work is about 22 per cent.

(b) The target date for the completion of this line is March, 1980.

Bench of Allahabad High Court at Gorakhpur

2047. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government are considering a proposal to establish a bench of Allahabad High Court at Gorakhpur for the poor litigants of Eastern U.P.?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): No, Sir.

Unmanned Level Crossings in Andhra Pradesh

2048. SHRI P. GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unmanned level crossings in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the number of accidents occurred at those crossings during 1974 and 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) There were one thousand eight hundred and thirty three 'C' class unmanned level crossings as on 31st March, 1975 in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Nine

रेल गाड़ियों में चोरी और लूट की घटनाएँ

2049. श्री नाथूराम अहिस्वार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले छः महीनों की अवधि के दौरान रेल गाड़ियों में चोरी और लूट की

घटनाओं में जोड़-बार कितने व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई थीर कितने व्यक्ति बाबल हुए और इस प्रकार कितने मूल्य का सामान और नकदी लूटी गई ; और

(ख) यात्रियों की सुरक्षा के लिए उनके मंगलार्थ द्वारा क्या कारगर उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उच मंत्री (श्री बूट सिंह) : (क) पिछले छः महीनों में (1-9-75 से 29-2-76 तक) गाड़ियों में चोरी और लूटघर के मामलों में मारे गये और बाबल हुए व्यक्तियों की संख्या, लूटे गये माल का मूल्य और नकद घतराशि नीचे दी गयी है :—

रेलवे	व्यक्तियों की संख्या		लूटे गये माल का मूल्य और नकद घन राशि	
	मारे गये	बाबल हुए	रुपय	
मध्य	—	—	7,912	
पश्चिम	—	—	1,472	
उत्तर	—	2	13,39,432	
पूर्वोत्तर	1	8	2,31,514	
दक्षिण	—	—	1,44,183	
पूर्व	—	2	5,84,193	
दक्षिण-पूर्व	—	—	6,630	
दक्षिण-मध्य	—	—	4,02,372	
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा	—	—	1,09,446	
	1	12	28,27,154	

(ख) 1. यात्रियों और उनकी निजी सम्पत्ति की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी पूर्णतया राज्य सरकार/सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस की है ?

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं विम्बन्धित उपाय कर रहे हैं :—

(I) यात्रियों को सुरक्षा के लिए गाड़ियों में समस्त पुलिस बारद की व्यवस्था की जाती है ।

(II) प्रभावित स्थलों पर सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के कर्मचारियों को साया कपड़ों में तैनात किया जाता है ।

(III) सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के कार्य-वेक्षण कर्मचारियों द्वारा अक्षर प्रचारक बांच की जाती है ।

(IV) कुछ राज्यों में, मामलों को शीघ्र दर्ज करने और उनकी बांच करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण गाड़ियों में सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस की चमती-फिरती बाकियों की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

2. (I) सम्बन्धी दूरी की कुछ चनी हुई गाड़ियों में पुलिस अचूरकी-दलों की सहायता के लिए रेलवे ने सगस्थ रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था कर दी है ।

(II) सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस को मार्ग-रही इयूटी के लिए जब भी आवश्यकता पडती है, रेलवे सुरक्षा दल की सहायता दी जाती है ।

(III) सवारी डिब्बों में, जहा आवश्यकता होती है, सुरक्षा संबंधी उपायों को सुदृढ़ किया जाता है ।

(IV) राज्य पुलिस और सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के स.च रेलवे सुरक्षा दल की समन्वय बैठकों का आयोजन किया जाता है और ऐसे मामलों की रोकथाम, पता लगाने और जाच-पड़ताल करन आये कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

(V) प्रभावित राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों से रेल मंत्री निरन्तर सम्पर्क बनाये रखते हैं और उन् पर इस बात का जोर डालते रहते

हैं कि रेल गाड़ियों में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की जान व माल का सुरक्षा के लिए जोरदार निवारक और खोजी कार्रवाई करें।

Cases against Coca-Cola Export Corporation and Palmolive under M. R. T. P. Act

2050. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether cases against Coca-Cola Export Corporation and Palmolive under the M.R.T.P. Act have been pending in High Court for the last three years and they have obtained injunction against the reference by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): Yes, Sir. The proceedings before the M.R.T.P. Commission in respect of the references made to it by the Central Government under section 31(1) of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969, in the case of M/s. Coca-Cola Export Corporation and M/s. Colgate Palmolive India Ltd., on 28th July, 1973 and 28th March, 1974 respectively, are pending due to the 'stay' orders issued by the Delhi High Court on 28th September, 1973 and 24th June 1974 respectively, in the writ petitions filed by the respective companies.

Imports of Drugs

2051. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the imports of drugs has increased in 1975 as compared to 1965; and

(b) if so, the figures thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Import of drugs and pharmaceuticals during the year 1974-75 were of the value of Rs. 45.60 crores as

against Rs. 13.90 crores during the year 1965-66.

Bird and Company, Calcutta

2052. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of M/s. Bird & Company, Calcutta, have given any satisfactory response to the "show-cause" notice issued to them by Government recently in connection with alleged mismanagement and irregular practices;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to pursue the matter further or to drop it; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to appoint some Government directors on the board of Bird and Company?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA-BRATA BARUA): (a) to (c). In response to a show cause notice issued on the 24th January, 1976, calling upon the Bird and Company Limited, Calcutta to show cause as to why Directors in pursuance of the powers conferred on the Company Law Board by section 408(1) of the Companies Act, should not be appointed in the company, the company submitted its reply to the Company Law Board. The concerned parties have been asked to appear before the Company Law Board for a personal hearing, and after hearing the parties, the Company Law Board will decide the matter.

Conversion of Hubli-Bangalore Line into Broad Gauge

2053. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the survey for the conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge line between Hubli and Bangalore;

(b) whether Government of Karnataka has requested his Ministry to take up this conversion work; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Survey for the conversion of the MG section Miraj-Hubli-Hospet has been completed and the report is under consideration. Conversion of the line from Guntakal to Bangalore is already in progress. There is however no proposal for conversion of the M.G. line from Hubli to Bangalore via Arsekere.

(b) Representation was received from the State Government for conversion of this line.

(c) Due to the existing difficult financial position. It will not be possible to consider the conversion at present.

Railway crossings in Karnataka State

2054. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unmanned rail-crossing in Karnataka State;

(b) the number of accidents occurred at those crossings during 1975;

(c) whether Government propose to reduce such unmanned level crossings; and

(d) if so, the amount sanctioned for the purpose for 1976-77?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) There are one thousand one hundred and sixteen 'C' class unmanned level crossings in Karnataka State.

(b) One.

(c) The unmanned level crossings, where both road and rail traffic is heavy or visibility is restricted and

which are prone to accidents are taken up for conversion into manned level crossings on the basis of periodical traffic census, on a programmed basis.

(d) A minimum of Rs. 62 thousand (approx.) has been earmarked for this purpose.

Conversion of Delhi-Ahmedabad line into Broad Gauge

2055. **SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to convert the Delhi-Ahmedabad metre gauge line into broad gauge line; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard and the time by which Delhi-Rewari section is proposed to be converted into a broad gauge line?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Engineering and traffic surveys have been carried out for the conversion of Delhi-Rewari-Ahmedabad MG section into BG and survey reports are under examination. It has been revealed by the survey reports that the project of length 925 Kms. will cost Rs. 108 crores. A decision on this gauge conversion scheme will be taken after the examination of the survey reports is completed and subject to availability of adequate funds.

Committee on Price Policy for Fertilizer

2056. **SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:**

SHRI B. S. BHURA:

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of **CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Committee to frame pricing policy for fertilizers;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) time by which committee is expected to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Government have set up a Committee on 8th January, 1976, known as the Fertilizer Prices Committee, to study the present basis for pricing of fertilizers and recommend a pricing policy that would ensure a fair return on investment on a sustained basis. The Committee has been asked to submit its report to the Government within a period of six months from the date of its constitution.

Import of fertilizer

2057. **SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT:**

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of **CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state how much fertilizer was produced indigenously and how much was imported during 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76 and from which countries?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10635/76].

Amount sanctioned for Railway Lines in backward areas during 5th Plan period

2058. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned for the new Railway lines for development of backward areas during the Fifth Five Year Plan period;

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(b) the amount spent so far on these projects;

(c) the ratio of the allotment of funds for the rural areas to that of the urban areas during the Fifth Five Year Plan for the construction of new railway lines; and

(d) whether an attempt would be made to improve the allotment for backward areas so as to ensure rural development and remove the imbalance in favour of urban areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). No specific provision has been made in the Fifth Five Year Plan for construction of new railway lines in backward areas. However, a provision of a sum of Rs. 100 crores for construction of new lines including railway lines for development of backward areas, has been made during the Fifth Five Year Plan, out of which a sum of about Rs. 34 crores has been spent so far. Priorities for the construction of new railway lines are determined on the basis of the traffic necessities and the need for over-all development of the country. Attempts are always made to ensure development of backward and rural areas within the available resources.

रतलाम डिब्बीजन में प्लेग स्टेशन बनाया जाना

2059. **श्री भागीरथ शंकर:** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रतलाम रेलवे डिब्बीजन में नए प्लेग स्टेशन बनाने के लिए कितने मामलों सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ख) निम्न भविष्य में ऐसे कितने मामलों पर निर्णय लिखे जाने की आशा है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बृद्ध सिंह) : (क) कोई नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

New Railway Higher Secondary School at Dhanbad

2060. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a proposal to open a Railway Higher Secondary School at Dhanbad, Eastern Railway and fund also was provided for this;

(b) if so, the reasons why it has not yet materialised; and

(c) whether the Railway Administration now proposes to open a Bilingual (Hindi and Bengali medium) Higher Secondary School at the Divisional Headquarter at Dhanbad to meet the long-standing demand of staff?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH)

(a) Yes, in 1964-65.

(b) It subsequently transpired that adequate justification did not exist for opening a Higher Secondary School at Dhanbad.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration at present

Upgradation of Railway Hospital at Dhanbad

2061. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Dhanbad Railway Hospital has been upgraded;

(b) if so, has it been provided with specialists like Gynaecologist, specialist in skin diseases and Orthopaedics Cardiologist, E.N.T. specialist & Full time Dental Surgeon;

(c) whether the supply of medicines and other appliances, including Plaster of Paris to Dhanbad Railway Hospital is sufficient to meet the requirement; and

(d) the cost of medicines issued per capita per day to indoor patients and out-door patients, separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH)

(a) Yes

(b) A Medical Superintendent has been provided Arrangements have been made to make available the services of Gynaecologist and Dentist etc Arrangements for treatment in other specialities are being made.

(c) Yes

(d) No such cost is being computed.

मध्य प्रदेश में निर्माणाधीन रेल लाइनें

2062. श्री गंगाधरन बीसत : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि —

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में निर्माणाधीन रेल लाइनों के नाम क्या हैं ?

(ख) प्रत्येक रेल लाइन के लिए कितनी राशि आवंटित की गई है ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक लाइन के पूरा होने का निर्धारित समय क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप सचिव (श्री सुधा सिंह) : (क) है (ग) :

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में निर्माण के लिए निम्नलिखित रेलवे लाइनों निर्माणाधीन/अनुमोदित हैं :—

लाइन का नाम प्रत्याशित 1976-77 पूरा करने
लागत में ग्राब-की निर्धारित
(करोड़ टिल्ट रकम रित तिथि
रूपों में) (करोड़
रूपों में)

1. गुणा-भक्ती

नयी बड़ी लाइन 10.51 0.25 अप्रैल,
1976

2. हिरदयगढ़—

वउभा नयी बड़ी

लाइन	2.25	1.00	अभी
	(अनुमोदित		निश्चित
	कार्य,		नहीं है।
	अभी		
	मंजूरी		
	नहीं दी		
	गयी)		

मध्य रेलवे में अनुबंध श्रेणी के सहाई
कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर

2063. श्री गंगाधरन बीजित : क्या
रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे में अनुबंध श्रेणी के
कितने सहाई कर्मचारी हैं ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने को रेलवे के
स्टाफ क्वार्टर मिले हुए हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बुद्धा
सिंह) : (क) 4997

(ख) 1941

मध्य प्रदेश में खण्डवा में बंगनों की क्षयार्पित
सफाई

2064. श्री गंगाधरन बीजित क्या
रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में पूर्व नीमाड़-
जिले की चेम्बर्स ग्राफ कामर्स ने खण्डवा
में रेल बंगनों की क्षयार्पित सफाई के बारे
में उनके मंत्रालय से अभ्यावेदन किया है ;
और ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का इस
संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बुद्धा
सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

रेलवे सुरक्षा कार्य निधि (सेफ्टी वर्क्स
फंड) से मध्य प्रदेश को आवंटित धनराशि

2065. श्री गंगाधरन बीजित : क्या
रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 मार्च, 1976 को समाप्त
होने वाले वित्तीय वर्ष में रेलवे सुरक्षा कार्य
निधि से मध्य प्रदेश को कितनी धन राशि
आवंटित की गई ।

(ख) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान
मध्य प्रदेश में कितना धन व्यय हुआ ;
और

(ग) क्या यह तीन वर्षों के दौरान मध्य
प्रदेश की उपर निधि से आवंटित धनराशि
व्ययित हो गई है ?

रेल संवालय में उप बंकी (बी बूटा सिंग) : (क) लगभग 17 लाख रुपये ।

(ख) लगभग 175 लाख रुपये ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

Maintenance of Badarpur-Lumding Hill Section (N. F. Railway)

2066 SHRI NOORUL HUDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what preventive measures have been taken to eliminate or check landslides in the Badarpur-Lumding Hill Section of the Northeast Frontier Railway;

(b) the progress so far achieved in this regard; and

(c) whether the tunnels and the track in the section have been properly maintained?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH)

(a) Preventive measures such as provision of sausage crates, drystone masonry walls by the side of track alongside the hill slope at vulnerable locations, regular maintenance of existing tunnel headings and provision of new ones, as considered necessary on hill to drain away underground water otherwise causing instability to hill slope, regular cleaning of catch water and side drain protection work to prevent under-mining of the foundation of bridges have been taken to eliminate/check landslides on Badarpur-Lumding Hill Section

(b) An existing span of 13.192 metres was widened to 30.48 metres and extensive protection works have been carried out to stabilise the hill slope and prevent further slip.

(c) Yes.

Vacant seats of Judges of High Courts

2067. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of seats of the judges of High Courts are still lying vacant; and

(b) the steps being taken to fill up the vacant seats without further delay?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE)

(a) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—10636/76]

(b) Efforts are being made to fill in the vacancies as expeditiously as possible. Proposals already received State authorities are being finalised and the proposals have not been received from them, the State authorities have been requested to expedite the same

Oil Exploration in Kerala Coast

2068. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has decided to commence exploration of oil in the Kerala coast during this year; and

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines of the programme in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI)

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Enquiry into activities of
Philips Limited**

2069. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission is enquiring into the activities of the Philips Limited; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the enquiry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Commission is at present enquiring into the restrictive trade practices alleged to be indulged in by M/s. Philips India Limited on application filed by Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements under Section 10(a)(iii) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. Enquiries Nos. 12 and 13 of 1974 of the Commission have been stayed by High Courts as a result of writ petitions. In respect of the other two Enquiries Nos. 18 and 26 of 1975, the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has issued notices and these Enquiries are at the stage of pleadings.

**Working Result of Indian Drug and
Pharmaceuticals Limited**

2070. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the working results of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. for 1974-75;

(b) the total loss incurred by this Company since its inception;

(c) the reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to make it a profit earning concern?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Annual Report together with the review on the working of Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. for the year 1974-75 was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 19th January, 1976.

(b) The total accumulated losses of the company upto end of 1973-74 were of the order of Rs. 40.08 crores. The Company, however, made a net profit of Rs. 248.56 lakhs during the year 1974-75 thereby reducing the accumulated losses to Rs. 37.60 crores, as on 31-3-1975.

(c) The reasons for losses incurred by the company are as follows:

(1) IDPL came into being formally in 1961 with the assistance of the Government of USSR for the setting up of an Antibiotics Plant, Synthetic Drugs Plant and Surgical Instruments Plant. As there were certain delays in receiving the equipments, technical drawings and supply of indigenous equipments and machinery, IDPL was compelled to borrow loans and incur heavy expenditure on account of interest.

(2) Large improvements and modifications had to be done to adopt the technology both in Synthetic Drugs plant and Antibiotics Plant.

(3) The Antibiotics Plant, Rishikesh is very sensitive to power failures. There were frequent power failures due to which the Plant could not stabilise its production till date.

(4) For Antibiotics Plant Rishikesh, the strains provided were comparatively low, yielding strains than adopted by other existing plants in India.

(5) The prices of essential raw materials and other inputs such as

wages, power and fuel increased manifold from 1970-71 to the middle of 1974. The Company suffered substantial losses due to selling prices having remained pegged.

(d) As stated in reply to part (b) of the Question, IDPL made a net profit of Rs. 248.56 lakhs during 1974-75. The net profit during 1975-76 is expected to be of the order of about Rs. 266 lakhs.

Death of Five Passengers travelling on the Roof of Train at Gahasand

2071. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the facts of the incident occurred on 22nd March, 1976 resulting in death of five passengers travelling on the roof of train at Gahasand near Sahjanwa railway station;

(b) whether the guard and other railway staff showed neglect of duty in not preventing them from travelling on the roof of the train; and

(c) if so, what action is proposed to be taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) It is not a fact that five persons died on 22-3-1976 near Sahjanwa railway station while travelling on the roof of a train. However, on arrival of 17 Up Vaishali Express at Khalilabad station on Gorakhpur-Gonda section of N. E. Railway at 23.30 hours on 21-3-76, the Assistant Station Master on duty noticed 2 persons lying unconscious and seriously injured on the roof of two different bogies. Both these persons were without tickets. In all probability these persons sustained injuries when the train was passing over the Girder Bridge No. 49 across the river Rapti, between Jagatbela and Sahjanwa stations. First aid was rendered immediately by the staff at

the station and they were rushed to the District Sped. Hospital, Khalilabad where one of them died on 22-3-1976. The other person was transferred to the District Civil Hospital, Basti on 22-3-76 and is reported to be progressing.

(b) There was no passenger on the roof of any coach of the train composed of sixteen bogies when the train started from Gorakhpur at 22-25 hours on 21-3-1976. The train ran through to Khalilabad and it appears that these persons climbed to the roof of the train under cover of darkness after the train had started from Gorakhpur station; No Railway Staff has been held responsible for negligence of duty.

(c) Does not arise.

Waiting List for Cooking Gas

2072. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a long waiting list of persons seeking cooking gas connections in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the number of persons on waiting list on 31st March, 1976 and the steps proposed by Government to expedite clearance of the list.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). There is a great demand for LPG (cooking gas) in view of its convenience. The availability of LPG from the refineries depends on its yield from the various crudes processed as well as the total quantity of crude available for processing. Because of foreign exchange constraints in importing crude, the supply of LPG is limited and not sufficient to meet the demand. It is, therefore, not possible to give a gas connection as soon as it is asked for. The waiting period for getting the connection varies from

place to place. While every effort is being made to increase the production and supply of LPG, this imbalance between supply and demand will continue. However, in spite of these difficulties, it has been possible for Indian Oil Corporation to provide connections to about 2,40,000 new customers in the country during 1975.

In view of the limited availability of LPG, a new Kerosene Stove has been designed. The new Stove will have better thermal efficiency and greater output of heat than the stoves currently in the market. Efforts are being made to make the new Stove comparable to the LPG stove.

In so far as the Delhi region is concerned, substantial improvement in the supply will be possible with the commissioning of the Mathura Refinery.

Mileage of Rail Line Per Lakh Persons in each State

2073. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the present mileage of railway line per lakh persons in each State.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10637/78].

Production of Bulk Drugs by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical Ltd.

2074. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the bulk drug production of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. for last three years, item-wise;

(b) the prices fixed by Government for the bulk drugs manufactured by I.D.P.L.;

(c) in how many cases the prices were fixed by the Company and in how many cases they were approved by Government; and

(d) whether high prices of drugs in the country are due to high prices charged by S.T.C. and I.D.P.L. for the bulk drugs and if so, what steps Government are taking to do costing for each and every drug manufactured by I.D.P.L.?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Statement I indicating the production of different drugs by I.D.P.L. during the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 (upto February, 1976) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10638/76].

(b) to (d) Statement II indicating, the prices of various important bulk drugs manufactured by I.D.P.L. as approved under the Drug (Prices Control) Order, 1970 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10633/76]. There is a comprehensive Drug (Prices Control) Order, 1970. The prices of drugs manufactured by I.D.P.L. have been fixed/approved by the Government under the said order after necessary scrutiny/examination by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices.

In respect of all items of bulk drugs, the imports of which are canalised through the STC, the prices are fixed by the Government after the costs thereof have been scrutinised by the BICP.

Since the prices are fixed under the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order which also provides that the price once fixed cannot be revised without prior approval of the Govt., the question of charging of high prices by S.T.C./I.D.P.L. does not arise.

रेलवे द्वारा कोटा (राजस्थान) में किराये पर लिये गये वर-सरकारी मकान

2075. श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा (राजस्थान) में रेलवे के कितने प्राइवेट मकान किराये पर ले रखे हैं ; और

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) छः ।

(ख) ये इमारतें निर्माण संगठन के अधिकारियों के रहिवासी उपयोग के लिए किराये पर ली गयी हैं । कोटा में रेलवे के क्वार्टरों की कमी होने के कारण इन अधिकारियों को रेलवे क्वार्टरों में जगह नहीं दी जा सकती ।

चूँकि ये कार्य-प्रभारित पद हैं, जो थोड़ी भ्रष्टाचार के लिए होते हैं, अतः इनके लिए नियमित क्वार्टर बनाने का प्रयत्न नहीं है ।

Bhadohi Railway Station

2076. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Bhadohi in Varanasi district in U.P. is a big carpet manufacturing centre in the country and is exporting carpets to European, American and Arab countries;

(b) whether Bhadohi Railway Station is of the lowest grade and there is practically no worthwhile I class waiting room for the use of foreigners who generally visit Bhadohi by train also; and

(c) whether Government propose to construct a new station building with modern amenities including retiring rooms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) No. There is already facility of a waiting room for first class passengers at Bhadohi which is being used by foreigners also when they visit Bhadohi by train.

(c) The construction of a new station building at Bhadohi has not been programmed so far. However, there is a proposal to provide a double bed public retiring room at the station.

Survey for linking Itanagar with Tipling by Railway

2077. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey conducted by the Railway Board for linking the Itanagar with Tipling by railway has been completed; and

(b) if so, when will the work be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Traffic-cum-Engineering reconnaissance survey for a new MG line from Tipling to Itanagar is in progress at the cost of the North Eastern Council and is expected to be completed by October 1977. Further consideration to the proposed rail link would be given after the survey is completed and results thereof become known.

Amenities provided to passengers at North Lakhimpur and Silapathar Stations

2078. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of passengers embarking and disembarking the trains, per day, at North Lakhimpur and Silapathar Railway Stations in January, 1976; and

(b) the amenities provided at those Railway stations to the passengers by the Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Average number of passengers per day, during January, 1976, embarking and dis-embarking at North Lakhimpur were 560 and 369 and at Silapathar 350 and 300 respectively.

(b) A statement giving the information is attached.

—
Statement

(b) North Lakhimpur

2nd Class waiting hall, passenger platform (partly covered), 2 tube wells, one tap on platform, urinals and latrines for gents and ladies separately, benches on platform and in waiting hall, catering facilities.

Silapathar

Waiting hall, urinals and latrines for gents and ladies separately, two water taps and benches on the platform.

Scheme to provide sleeping accommodation to long distance passengers of air-conditioned trains

2079. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister for RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is under consideration of Government to provide sleeping accommodation to long-distance passengers travelling by II Class Chair Cars in air-conditioned trains; and

(b) if so, when and how this scheme will be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) No. However, in addition to A. C. Chair car accommodation, one air-conditioned 2-tier sleeper coach at I class fare has

been provided on each of the Deluxe Expresses for the convenience of long distance passengers.

Indigenous Manufacture of equipment by O.&N.G.C.

2080. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is taking steps to develop indigenous know-how for the manufacture of major material and for modernisation of equipment;

(b) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has already placed orders with BHEL for drilling rigs; and

(c) if so, salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The ONGC has placed orders for 7 Nos. of Diesel electric rigs on BHEL.

Manufacture of Seismographs by O. & N.G.C.

2081. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has taken any steps for the manufacture of seismographs and other equipment required for digital seismic work and well logging; and

(b) if so, broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Earlier, the Commission has manufactured analogue type seismic units, Russian type well logging equipment and several ancillaries such as analog magnetic tapes, recorder panels, rectifier panels, frequency

modulated time break transmission systems etc.—required for digital seismic and well logging work. Recently, the Commission has taken up projects for indigenous development/manufacture of latest type of digital seismic systems and sophisticated well logging equipment. Digital seismic units are being manufactured at Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad and the modern well logging system will be manufactured at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay.

Reduction in the Number of Air-conditioned 1st Class Coaches in Trains

2082. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister for RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the number of air conditioned 1st class coaches in the trains to accommodate more people and to meet the pressing needs of the weaker sections of the travelling public; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). A close watch is kept on and a periodical review made of the occupation of different classes of accommodation including air-conditioned first class provided on passenger carrying trains and suitable adjustments made in the composition of trains as considered necessary to meet the requirements of the travelling public.

Drugs produced in Public Sector Units

2083. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the total requirements of drugs at present produced in public sector units; and

(b) the percentage of the total production of drugs at present in private sector units?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Statistics relating to year-wise requirements for drugs are not being maintained. The Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry has stated that Public Sector produces bulk drugs worth Rs. 24 crores as against the total production of Rs. 75 crores in 1973. It is estimated that at present also the Public Sector contributes to the extent of 1/3rd of the total bulk drug production in the country, the rest being in the private sector.

Proposal to introduce Fast Running Electric Trains between Delhi and cities in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana and Rajasthan

2084. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to introduce fast-running electric trains between Delhi and various cities in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana and Rajasthan in order to reduce population pressure on Delhi; and

(b) if so, when this proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Various cities of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar on the Howrah-Delhi main line via Mughalsarai will be connected with Delhi by electric traction consequent upon completion of the electrification of Howrah-Delhi trunk route. Electrification of Howrah-Ghaziabad section has already been completed and the remaining section, i.e., Delhi-Ghaziabad is expected to be brought under electric traction by December, 1976.

Studies regarding introduction of suburban services, including Electrical Multiple Unit trains around Delhi have been carried out and these studies are under examination of the Government.

Electrification of Trains in Bihar

2085. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the railway trains running at night are not provided with lights and passengers face great difficulties as a result thereof particularly in the State of Bihar;

(b) whether Government of Bihar have also written to the Central Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No. Adequate lighting arrangements are provided in the railway compartments, including on those trains running over the State of Bihar. However, on account of deficiencies of electrical fittings in some of the coaches, caused by miscreant activities, occasional complaints from passengers are received regarding insufficient lighting. Special checks are conducted for improvement of passenger amenities inspite of difficulties caused by miscreant activities. Arrangements are being made for stock-taking of all the deficiencies accumulated in the pre-emergency period and special provision of Rs. 3.5 crores has been made in the budget for 1976-77 to remove these deficiencies.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Reduction by Foreign Drugs Firms on the basis of Permission Letters

2086. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many permission letters were issued to foreign drug firms with more than 26 per cent foreign equity, how many of them have been converted into COB or other licences

and what is the production and import content, item-wise, company-wise, for the last three years based on these permission letters; and

(b) what action Government have taken after these permission letters and COB licences have been made illegal?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Details of (i) drug firms with more than 26 per cent foreign equity and (ii) permission/no objection letters issued to them are given in Annexure IV and Annexure II respectively of Chapter V of the Report of Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry. A copy of this report was laid on the Table of the House on 8th May, 1975. COB licences were granted, in pursuance of revised licensing policy of 1970, to regularise activities established under the earlier schemes of diversification and/or exemption from licensing. Details of such licences are given in Annexure III to Chapter V of the report mentioned above. The number of items covered by permission/no objection letters runs into hundreds and the time and labour involved in collecting data relating to their import content and actual production over the past three years may not be commensurate with results likely to be achieved.

Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry has gone into the entire matter and made certain recommendations in this regard which are under consideration.

Grant of COB Licences to Foreign Drug Firms

2087. SHRI NANUBHAI N. PATEL: SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of foreign firms with more than 26 per cent

foreign equity have been granted COB licences with consolidated capacities; and

(b) if so, the names of the firms and details of COB licences granted with capacities as well as production during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Statement I showing the names of foreign companies with more than 26 per cent foreign equity, who have been granted 'COB' licence with consolidated capacities, in the past is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-10639/76].

The details of COB licences granted with the capacities except for M/s. Roussel Pharmaceuticals Limited are contained in Chapter V of Report of Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on 8-5-75. As regards M/s. Roussel Pharmaceuticals (I) Limited, the details of capacities granted are as follows:—

No. & date of COB licence	Item of manufacture p.a. and capacity
IL No. 551(75) dated 27.12.75	1. Tablets 475.36 lakh Nos. p.a.
	2. Ointments 25,377 kg. p.a.
	3. Liquid orals 22,680 litres p.a.
	4. Vials 11.98 lakhs No. p.a.
	5. Ampoules 7.19 lakhs No. p.a.
	6. Sofratulla 1000 units No. p.a.

The production of items for which consolidated capacities were granted, covered under 'COB' licences in respect of one company namely M/s.

May & Baker Ltd. during the last 2 years is indicated in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-176]. Similar information in respect of other companies is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Re-Constitution of Railway Board

2088. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has been considering the question of amendment of Indian Railways Act;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in this regard; and

(c) whether the reconstitution of Railway Board is also being considered?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) The first draft made for revision of the Act is under study.

(c) No basic change in the existing set-up of the Railway Board is contemplated at present.

Seismic Processing Computer Centre in I.I.P.

2089. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Asia's largest seismic processing computer centre was opened at the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun on 20th February, 1976;

(b) whether this centre would accelerate the pace of oil exploration; and

(c) whether it will also free India from dependence on other countries for interpretation of seismic data?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir at the ONGC's Institute of Petroleum Exploration at Dehra Dun.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Vessels for Oil Drilling

2090. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has received Hindustan Shipyard-built vessels recently,

(b) whether these vessels are fitted with the modern equipment; and

(c) if so, in what way these vessels would be useful for drilling operations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) These vessels are supply boats used for transporting drilling materials etc. to Off-shore drilling rigs.

मुगलसराय (पूर्व रेलवे) में डिबीजन बनाना

2091. श्री रामाबल्लभ शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्व रेलवे में मुगलसराय में एक और रेलवे डिबीजन बनाने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त प्रस्तावित डिबीजन को ध्यान में रखते हुए मुगलसराय में काम करने वाले बहुत से कर्मचारियों को अब मुगलसराय में भुगतान किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त स्टेशन पर कब एक डिबीजन की स्थापना हो जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) मुगलसराय में काम करने वाले रेल कर्मचारियों को सदैव मुगलसराय में ही भुगतान किया जाता है ।

(ग) मंडल की स्थापना करने के लिए निश्चित समय को अभी धनिय रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

टी०टी०ई० पोर्टरों को वर्दी सप्लाई किया जाना

2092. श्री रामाबल्लभ शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार कोच एटेंडेन्ट की तरह ही टी०टी०ई० पोर्टरों के लिए भी वर्दी की व्यवस्था करेगी, जबकि एक ही ट्रेन में दोनों ड्यूटी पर रहते हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण सिंह) : कर्मचारियों की किसी विशेष कोटि के लिए वर्दियों की पावता निश्चिन करने के लिए जो मानदण्ड अपनाये जाने हैं वे हैं— जनता द्वारा पहचान, एक कोटि के कर्मचारियों से अन्य कोटि के कर्मचारियों की भलग पहचान, कुछ सीमित मामलों में सुरक्षा तथा सरक्षा के आधार पर और ड्यूटी की प्रकृति । चूँकि चल टिकट परीक्षक पोर्टर ऊपर दिये गये मानदण्डों को पूरा नहीं करते, इसलिए वे वर्दी पाने के पात्र नहीं हैं ।

कानपुर के निकट साबरमती एक्सप्रेस का लूटा जाना

2093. श्री नाबूराम अहिरवार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मार्च, 1976 के प्रथम सप्ताह में कानपुर के निकट "साबरमती एक्सप्रेस" रेलगाड़ी लूटी गई थी ;

(ब) यदि हां, तो चायल और दूसरों व्यक्तियों को पृथक्-पृथक्, संख्या कितनी है और कितनी नकद खनराशि लूटी गई और कितने मूल्य का सामान लूटा गया ;

(ग) इस बारे में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है ; और

(घ) क्या उस समय जी० धार० पी० और धाट० पी० एफ० के सिपाही गाड़ी में झूटी पर थे और यदि हां, तो उन्होंने क्या कार्यवाही की ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप सचिव (जी बुधा सिंह) : (क) से (घ) : जी हां। मार्च, 1976 के पहले सप्ताह में कानपुर के पास साबरमती एक्सप्रेस में डकैती की दो घटनाएँ हुई थीं।

पहली घटना 29-2-1976/1-3-197 को कानपुर और उन्नाव के बीच हुई, जिसमें 3,560 रुपये की नकद रकम और 1,040 रुपये के मूल्य के यात्रियों के अन्य सामान लूटे गये। कोई व्यक्ति मरा नहीं था, लेकिन एक व्यक्ति घायल हुआ था।

गाड़ी में न तो सरकारी पुलिस के मार्च-अनुरक्षी थे और न ही रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारी थे।

दूसरी घटना पामा और कानपुर के बीच 1/2-3-1976 को हुई जिसमें पुलिस का एक सब-इंस्पेक्टर मारा गया और दो यात्री घायल हुए। केवल यात्रियों का संपत्ति 650 रुपये मूल्य का निजी सामान लूटा गया जबकि 500 रुपये की क्षति बरामद कर ली नहीं थी।

इस गाड़ी में सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के दो मार्च-अनुरक्षी थे जो प्रभावित सवारी डिब्बों के पांच डिब्बों दूर थे। सूचना मिलने पर उन्होंने अपराधियों को पकड़ने का प्रयत्न किया परन्तु असफल रहे।

रिपोर्ट मिली है कि ये दोनों डाके एक ही गिरफ्तार द्वारा डाले गये हैं। पुलिस द्वारा जब तक सात संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है।

Promotion of Class IV Employees in Mechanical Workshop, Jhansi

2094. SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Class IV employees were promoted to class III in Mechanical Workshop, Jhansi during the last three years; and

(b) number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, separately out of them and how many posts reserved for Scheduled Tribes were carried forward?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHR. BUTA SINGH):

(a)	(i) 1973-74	171
	(ii) 1974-75	72
	(iii) 1975-76	117

(b) 49, 28 and 56 Scheduled Caste employees were promoted during 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 respectively. No Scheduled Tribes employees were available for promotion. The number of posts reserved for Scheduled Tribes employees which were carried forward were 11 during 1973-74, 2 during 1974-75 and 10 during 1975-76.

Child Marriage Restraint Act, 19292095. **SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:****SHRI VEKARIA:**

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether offences under the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 are cognisable only in the State of Gujarat; and

(b) if so, since when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD)::

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since July 15, 1964.

Derailment of Gaya-Sahebganj Passenger Train

2096. **SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the engine of the 338 down Gaya-Sahebganj passenger train derailed recently near Wazerganj railway station on Gaya-Kiul section of Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the cause of derailment, loss to railway property as a result thereof and the steps Government propose to check recurrence of such accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No. However, on 21-2-1976, train engine of 324 Down Gaya-Sahebganj Passenger train derailed between Manpur and Wazerganj stations.

(b) The accident was caused by stone ballast kept on track by miscreants. There was no loss to railway property. Intensive track patrolling has been introduced to guard against such activities by miscreants.

Railway lines for Santhal Pargana District of Bihar

2097. **SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey is being made for constructing new railway lines connecting the main cities and towns of the Santhal Pargana District of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and when the same are likely to be opened to traffic?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The broad outlines of the proposals, recently surveyed, falling in the Santhal Pargana are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the proposal	Length (in Kms.)	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Mandarhill-Dumka	64.00	707.21
2.	Dumka-Sainthia	56.00	551.00
3.	Dumka-Baidyanathdham	63.00	695.95
4.	Dumka-Rampurhat	54.00	518.40
5.	Dumka-Madhubpur	59.00	650.73
6.	Hazaribagh Town-Hazaribagh Road	78.00	1207.00
7.	Hazaribagh Road-Girdih	56.00	861.58
8.	Hazaribagh Town-Ranchi Road	40.00	618.00

The surveys reports are under examination. A decision regarding taking up these projects will be taken after the reports are examined, depending upon the availability of funds.

Accident between Bus and Barauni-Jogbani Train at Forbesganj

2098. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bus dashed against the engine of the Barauni-Jogbani passenger train at the Forbesganj unmanned railway crossing on 20th February, 1976;

(b) if so, the circumstances in which the accident took place and the number of passengers killed and injured as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to avoid accidents at such level crossings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) The bus driver attempted to cross the unmanned level crossing in face of the approaching train. In this accident, 3 occupants of the bus sustained injuries.

(c) In order to reduce the incidence of accidents at unmanned level crossings, various measures have been taken such as provision of 'Stop Boards' to warn the road users of unmanned level crossings ahead; provision of 'Whistle Boards' enjoining upon the train drivers to whistle; periodical census of traffic to determine the need for manning of the level crossings; educative campaigns among road users, through leaflets, cinema slides, announcements on loud speakers, radio talks, personal contacts with drivers and transport associations; surprise checks at level crossings etc. Most of the State

Governments have legislated under the Motor Vehicle Rules to make it obligatory on the part of the drivers of motor vehicles to stop short of unmanned level crossings and only then cross the railway track with the conductor walking ahead. Checks are also conducted in co-ordination with police authorities to ensure rigid compliance with the Motor Vehicle Rules by the road users. All State Governments and Union Administrations have also been requested to strictly enforce the provisions of Motor Vehicle Rules.

Fire in a Suburban Train Bound for Bombay V.T.

2099. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fire broke out in a bogie of a suburban train bound for Bombay V.T./on the Central Railway on 21st February, 1976;

(b) if so, the cause of fire and the number of persons killed and injured;

(c) whether this is another instance of fire in train at Bombay within ten days period, and

(d) further steps taken by Government to avoid such accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d) No. However, on 21-2-76, smoke was seen emitting from the ventilator of high tension compartment of motor coach of T52 UP suburban local train at Chinchpokli station, which was due to the main starting resistance getting overheated. Since there was no fire, the question of casualties does not arise.

Thermal relays have been procured and are being fitted in the high tension compartments motor coaches as

an experimental measure for the purpose that in case of excessive heat, the electrical circuit gets interrupted.

Take-over of M/s. Martin and Harris of West Bengal

2100. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of **CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the West Bengal Government's proposal for take-over of the Aspirin manufacturing company of M/s. Martin and Harris, Konnagore;

(b) if not, reasons for the delay and by when a decision can be expected; and

(c) whether this is the only Aspirin manufacturing plant in Eastern India and is lying closed for almost one year?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The proposal of the West Bengal Govt. for take-over of the only Aspirin manufacturing company in Eastern India has been considered in consultation with the other Ministries concerned. The matter has been taken up with the Govt. of West Bengal for furnishing further information for taking a final decision regarding take-over of the management of the unit under the IDR Act, 1951. The information called for from that Govt. is still awaited. They have been reminded.

Functioning of Smith Stanistreet and Company Calcutta

2101. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of **CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pharmaceutical firm of Smith Stanistreet and Company, Calcutta, is now functioning as an integral part of IDPL, or as a separate unit under IDPL management;

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(b) the reasons for not nationalising the firm, as was recommended by the Hathi Committee; and

(c) action taken to supply adequate raw materials to enable the plant to work up to its full capacity?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) and (b). The management of M/s. Smith Stanistreet and Company Calcutta, was taken over by the Government under the IDR ACT, 1951, and since then, Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited, has been functioning as the Authorised Controller of this Unit. This Unit continues to function as a separate Unit. The question of the future set up of this Unit is under active consideration of the Government.

(c) The Unit is getting supplies of raw materials from the Government agencies viz. STC and IDPL as per the norms fixed by Government and to the extent feasible.

Filament Yarn Factory in Andhra

2102. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have not yet permitted the Andhra Government to set up Nylon filament yarn factory in collaboration with a foreign firm; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and reason for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). Certain important aspects like the overall development of nylon yarn industry in the country and the need for import of foreign technology for nylon plants are under examination in the light of the various relevant factors.

The basic issues involved are under review.

Railway siding at Rare Earth Complex, Chattarpur

2103. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANDIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Commission has requested for providing a railway siding at the site of Rare Earth Complex, Chattarpur in S.E. Railway Khurda Division; and

(b) if so, by what time the construction work will start and at what cost?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) It is necessary to undertake a survey before starting construction. The South Eastern Railway is accordingly finalising a survey estimate in consultation with Indian Rare Earths of the Department of Atomic Energy. The construction work on this private siding will be taken up by the Railway after completion of the survey and preparation of detailed plans and estimates. It is not possible at this stage to assess the cost of the work as the survey is still to be completed.

Railway Lines Sanctioned for Karnataka State for 1976-77

2104. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway lines sanctioned for Karnataka State during last two years and the present state of work on these lines; and

(b) the number of new lines proposed to be sanctioned during 1976-77?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No new railway line projects have been sanctioned during the last two years in Karnataka State, but construction of two lines—Hassan-Mangalore and Tornagallu-Mudukulapenta—is in progress.

(b) No new rail links have been proposed in the 1976-77 Budget.

Suggestion of Inderjit Singh Committee

2105. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of separating the Surgical Instruments unit of the Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited at Madras is being considered for transfer to an appropriate public sector engineering organisation;

(b) if so, the background of the proposal and the final decision taken in the matter.

(c) what other suggestions have been made by the Inderjit Singh Committee; and

(d) the action taken or proposed by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d). In pursuance of the recommendations contained in the 56th Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings, a Committee consisting of eminent surgeons, Technical experts and officials was set up for going into the problems of Surgical Instruments Plant, Madras, one of the units of Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited. One of the terms of reference of the Committee was to suggest future set up for the plant. The Report of the Committee has since been received and is under consideration of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I am not asking any question. I am only inviting your kind attention to the fact that five people have died in Chamala. The Minister has come here. I want him to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I have admitted a Calling Attention Notice.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let him make the statement today.

MR. SPEAKER: A Calling Attention on the same subject has been admitted.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DELIMITATIONS OF COUNCIL CONSTITUENCIES (MADRAS) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1976

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA):

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Madras) Amendment Order, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 253(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10627/76].

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1976-77 OF MINISTRIES OF STEEL AND MINES, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND ENERGY AND DEPARTMENTS OF CULTURE, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, THE PARLIAMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, ETC., ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the following Ministries/Departments for 1976-77:—

- (1) Ministry of Steel and Mines.
- (2) Department of Culture.

(3) Parliament, Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Secretariats of the President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission.

(4) Department of Atomic Energy.

(5) Department of Space.

(6) Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

(7) Ministry of Energy.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-10628/76].

COTTON TEXTILES (CONTROL) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1976

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Amendment Order, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 1096 in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1976, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10629/76].

12.01 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): I beg to present the Two Hundred and eighth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Paragraph 37 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1973-74—Union Government (Civil) relating to New Port of Tuticorin—Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

**CONSTITUTION (THIRTY-SECOND
AMENDMENT) BILL.****RECOMMENDATION TO RAJYA SABHA TO
APPOINT MEMBERS TO JOINT COMMITTEE**

SHRI DARBARA SINGH (Hoshiarpur): I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint nine members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvashri Lal K. Advani, K. Chandrasekharan, Salil Kumar Ganguli, Bhupesh Gupta, Roshan Lal, Om Mehta, V. B. Raju, Mulka Govinda Reddy and Shrimati Aziza Imam from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint nine members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvashri Lal K. Advani, K. Chandrasekharan, Salil Kumar Ganguli, Bhupesh Gupta, Roshan Lal, Om Mehta, V. B. Raju, Mulka Govinda Reddy and Shrimati Aziza Imam from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

12.08 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—contd.**

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants

under the control of the Ministry of Defence. The time taken is 3 hours and 40 minutes and the balance is 2 hours and 20 minutes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): When will the Minister reply to the debate?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah): Since there are a number of Members who want to take part in the debate, the Minister will reply a little later. I will consult Members and then say when the Minister would like to reply to the debate.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH (Parabhanli): It is a proud privilege for me to support the Demands of the Ministry of Defence.

Great have been the Defence Ministers of this country, greater have been the Generals and the greatest have been the jawans of the Defence forces throughout the recorded history of this country.

The defence environment of this country is naturally dependent on so many conditions in world politics over which this House, this country or this region has absolutely no control. Taking the safety of this country into consideration, I have a humble submission to make, namely that the Defence Demands which have been put forward for the consideration of this House are too meagre to warrant attention, too meagre to give an assurance of effective defence against any real threat in future.

The Defence Budget for the last three or four years has been rising in direct proportion to the rise in the dearness allowances of the armed personnel, meaning thereby that there has not been any significant increase either in equipment purchases or aircraft acquisition or in the

acquisition of ships. It is surprising that in the Annual Report of the Defence Ministry under the column "Acquisition of New Ships" it is mentioned that one shore establishment has been started.

So, in the light of naval threat and the setting up of Diego Garcia, if the Defence Minister had come forward with a substantial acquisition of naval fleet for this country, this House would have been too glad to welcome such a proposal. Unfortunately, because of the so-called constraint on resources and perhaps because of the self-imposed ego that ours is the thirtysixth country, the lowest in the matter of defence expenditure in proportion to the gross national product, because we are prisoners of this idea, we do not say that there is a real threat which demands so much more of resources. This country will beg, borrow or steal, but come forward and give the resources required for the defence of the country.

Looking to the fact that the defence of the country is an elementary duty of any Government in power, I think this poor performance of demanding a meagre amount by way of Defence Grants does not speak very well of the dynamism of the new Defence Minister. It would have been better if without reservation they had come to this House and without hiding anything started that the threat to the country's defence has increased and, therefore, proportionately the Demands of the Ministry of Defence have to be increased.

We speak of a defence plan. What sort of a plan do we have if we cannot plan against our potential enemies, if we cannot plan against their acquisitions, if we cannot plan against the potential threats to the defence of this country? The Indian Army has the proudest record which any army can have, but it has also the poorest record of being starved

for the last three or four years of basic amenities, of basic equipment, and though we are talking of modernisation, we are not in a position actually to modernise our army. The basic small arm of our army is still the semi-automatic rifle, while most of the armies in the world today have automatic rifles. We had seen at the time of the Chinese aggression the merits of the automatic rifle which our .303 rifle could not match in spite of the valour, in spite of the courage and in spite of the highest moral of the jawans of this country.

If the morale of our jawans is to be boosted by equipment and by modern control, then the Defence Ministry should come out of this vicious circle and go in for a substantial accretion in equipment.

The Indian Air Force, which has also a very proud record of strikes, has still got only 45 squadrons.

45 squadrons for 56 crores of people is too meagre an air force to be proud of. In the light of acquisition of aircraft by Pakistan in the light of gulf countries getting the most ultra-modern and sophisticated aircraft and the most dangerous equipments which are, likely to be passed on to Pakistan, which the Defence Minister so broadly admits, can he say that we have acquired aircraft which are matching with the aircraft acquired by Pakistan, whose performance is better than that of the thunderbolt or should I say Phantom? We have no aircraft which can be compared with the Phantom, we have no aircraft which can be compared with F104, we have no aircraft which can be compared with Mirage and yet we say that our Air Force is modernised and yet we say our Air Force is equipped to meet any threat that would come to this country.

[Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh]

China has established a series of aerodromes on our northern frontier. From there, it is only one lift and a simple strike on all the important cities of this country; to guard against this do we have any fool-proof radar system; do we have any fool-proof aircraft to intercept a possible attack by the Chinese Air Force? We have to say that we do not have. Therefore, I think that the Air Force and Navy are the two neglected wings of our armed forces. About Navy, we still go on with the aircraft carrier Vikrant. Vikrant has got a proud record. Our naval ratings and boys are proud of Vikrant. But when the rest of the world has gone to nuclear powered aircraft carriers accompanied by several nuclear powered submarines and indeed on entire nuclear powered flotilla, our Vikrant will be a sitting duck at any easy target for any meaningful naval attack in times to come. Time and again, it has been argued that we have the two fleet on the two shores of India, namely, the eastern and the western, and we have got 40 F.O.C.-in-C of these two. But have we got comparable ships to command? Merely creating a post of F.O.C.-in-C without giving a series of ships which such command expects is not strengthening the naval forces.

Sir, our President witnessed a naval show very recently and he was definitely honoured as the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. But was he really honoured by only a collection of 56 ships, many of them obsolete, many of them incomparable with the matching threat from the enemy navy? Therefore, I think that we should not remain satisfied merely with the fact that we are constructing modern frigates at the Mazgon Docks. We have the capacity to construct even submarines. But by the mere acquisition of submarines of the class which we have, can we remain satisfied?

The frigate which we can manufacture should not lull us into a sort of complacency; therefore I feel that the naval budget has to be meaningfully increased if it has to cope with the demand of the development in Diego Garcia. The acquisition of arms and equipment by the gulf powers because of the oil crisis have added a new dimension to the threat of this country which I think has not been properly looked into by the so-called Defence experts. All these gulf countries suffer from one mania of being blind on the issue of Islam, and there is a real meaningful possibility of these modern equipment being handed over to our enemy, namely, Pakistan. We have no comparable equipment and we have no comparable arms and ammunitions to match these threats; and to match this threat, we go on assuring this House that it is under continuous assessment and on the basis of assessment, it is being upgraded and modernised. But merely telling us that it is being modernised is not to assure that we are strong enough to defend ourselves from any meaningful threat that may arise because of accretion of arms and ammunitions to the gulf countries. There has been a detente in the Vietnam, but still we live in an area in the globe which is still very susceptible to armed conflict and in an area of the globe which is susceptible to armed conflict. We have to have armed forces capable enough, competent enough to assure us that in all eventualities the defence of the country will not be left to the winds.

God forbid if there is a combined attack by Pakistan and China, does our Defence Minister feel himself assured without any ego, without any ado of strength that he is powerful enough, strong enough to take on two simultaneous attacks from Pakistan and China? We are not. (Interruptions).

We have a dynamic Defence Minister. But the dynamism of the Defence Minister cannot only be assess-

ed by enemies who are more prone to regard this as a tall talk. Therefore, I think, if whatever our Defence Minister declares has to be followed up by meaningful steps, then the only way out is to acquire modern ships, modern naval armaments, modern aircraft, and then assure the House and the country at large that we are in a position to defend the borders of our country.

The step taken to establish coast guards is a meaningful step and a good step. But if our coast guards are to guard our coast by row-boats, if our coast guards have to use stones and sticks as the Maratha navy used to do, then I think, in the modern times, our coast guards will not be of any help. They will not be able to guard any portion of the coast. The threat also remains there. If there is no modern equipment given to our coast guards to guard our coast line, the mere establishment of an organisation of coast guards will not help and, to say that our coast line is fully guarded, it is living in a fools' paradise. I do not think it is desirable to live in a fools' paradise in these modern days.

Now, even if we are basically to observe minimum norms and see that the Customs authorities succeed in preventing smuggling, what is the situation today? Today, with the star fighters which we have placed at the disposal of the Navy, they have to spot out smugglers' dhow. They can give only a signal to naval authorities, the naval establishment, that a smugglers' dhow is at a distance of 100 miles or at a particular spot. By the time the signal is followed up, the smugglers run away. It is because the star fighters do not have any modern equipment. This sort of reconnaissance is not in a position to assure the House that the shores of the country are safe from enemy attack. Therefore, I suggest that the question of naval reconnaissance should be very closely looked into. Whatever funds are required for improving the naval reconnaissance are

the basic necessities in order to ensure the safety of our coast line.

We have about 3000 to 4000 miles of coast line and 7000 to 8000 miles of land border to be defended. Guarding the coast line and our borders without proper equipment and wherewithal, I think, the Defence Minister will be an ill-equipped person to assure the House that he is in a position to safeguard the interests of the country and perform his basic duty, as the Defence Minister, to defend the country.

Our jawans have got the proudest record. We have seen how the Maratha soldiers with a bare sword in hand have matched the most powerful artillery of the Mughals. It is a fact of history. It is not a fact to be derided at; it is not a fact to be laughed at. But that does not mean even today our proud jawans will be able to with a bare sword match the powerful modern armoury of our enemies. Therefore, we have to put two and two together and, if we do that, then the bravery of our jawans has to be matched with our courage and with our determination to equip them with the necessary wherewithal, with the necessary equipment. Given this equipment, given this wherewithal, given this machinery and arms, we are sure that our armed forces will prove to the world that they are second to none in the world. But merely saying and declaring at the top of the world that our armed forces are second to none, that our equipment is also second to none, is not going to lead us anywhere. Therefore, I wish in the year 1976, we should be in a position to say as to where we exactly stand in the rating of equipment, in the rating of aircraft, in the rating of naval ships which we have and then rely on the valour, the courage, the capability and the competence of our armed forces. The Defence Minister should be bold enough to say that he will come forward before the House even with supplementary grants, if necessary, to see that our

[Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh]

Navy is modernised in the real meaningful way, that our Navy acquires two distinct flotilla to be commanded by two F.O. C-in-C and that our Air Force from a meagre force of 45 squadrons is expanded sufficiently to see that it faces the greatest enemy attack from the air and to see that the country is defended from every direction, land, air and sea.

With these words, I very strongly support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Defence.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think some years ago I had occasion to congratulate the Defence Minister for having begun to be less secretive. The reports, in that particular year, gave more worth-while information, and that practice was being continued but, for some reason, it seems to me that we have again begun to be more secretive and to give as little information as possible—not even as much as was given in last year's report. In fact, in regard to the Navy about which the previous speaker spoke so eloquently, they have confined whatever they had to say to two and a half pages and have said precious little. It is astonishing to see that they have said not even as much as was said in the previous year; it is exactly two and a quarter pages. The report for instance observes under the heading: 'Miscellaneous: Naval representatives participated in the third session of the third United National Conference on the law of the sea.' Earlier, in regard to training it says that several recommendations made last year as a result of the review of existing training facilities were implemented during the year and provision of training facilities to foreign naval personnel continued during the year. Is that all the information that you have to give on these important points? What about a number of other activities during the year and whatever it projects to do hereafter? This report is really unsatisfactory and I would request

the Defence Minister to reconsider this particular matter. There is no reason to be so secretive that we do not have even the information which we can obtain from publications outside. Why should you be so secretive in this matter and, indeed, in regard to a number of other relevant and important matters?

There is no mention in this whole report about the Intelligence organisation or the Intelligence network that you might have. Undoubtedly, we don't want to be told anything that is secret, about its working and what exactly the organisation has done, etc. but, surely, there should be some mention regarding the Intelligence organisation—how that organisation is functioning, under whom, and how much you rely upon this Intelligence organisation, how effective you have found it, and so on. And when you say—as the Defence Minister said the other day—that our neighbour Pakistan has strengthened itself in various ways but we are well prepared and we can take them on anywhere, at any time, it is indeed a very reassuring statement, but something should have been there in this report—as to what gives him that superb confidence that makes him assure the country in such categorical terms that we can take on Pakistan anywhere, at any time, etc. Pakistan has admittedly equipped itself well with all manner of equipment; it has made good whatever it may have lost in 1971 and has even increased it considerably. There is a reference here also to the effect that Pakistan is engaged in training of military forces by certain West Asian nations and that that manpower would again become available to Pakistan in the event of any conflict. Our relationship with West Asian nations, I agree, should be improved so that we may not find ourselves completely isolated in so far as that area is concerned. But what we are concerned with here is what the strength of Pakistan is going to be in regard to certain areas—in particular, in respect of Pakistan's Air Force which is going to be excep-

tionally strong because of these factors. How far has our intelligence contributed to our knowledge in regard to these matters? How far have we equipped ourselves so as to be able to meet them? What have you indicated in terms of concrete facts? Nothing. For instance, our bomber Force is still equipped with very ancient aircraft. Maybe, you have your difficulties in obtaining something else, but then this fact of age has to be considered. Even though it may be our policy only to defend ourselves and not to attack, I take it that you are not going to sit and wait until you are hit. Your strategy, your tactics, would be dependent on many considerations, and attack may well be one of the essential lines along which you would have to proceed in order to defend yourself effectively. What is it that gives the Defence Minister so much confidence? He should not keep it all to himself, but should tell us a little more. And I think he can tell quite a lot without endangering the security of the country. This feeling that the security of the country will be endangered if more information is made available to the people of the country is totally misplaced. I think, the time has come to give up such excessive secrecy and really take the country more into his confidence.

A reference was made to the relative poverty of the Navy in certain aspects. Why is it that we cannot equip the Navy in a more meaningful way? It is no use saying that, because of Diego Garcia and the rest and the decision of the Super Powers to take greater interest in the Indian Ocean, we must be more watchful, more vigilant, etc. How do you become more vigilant and more watchful in a meaningful way? Quite obviously, you cannot expect to take on the naval forces of the super-powers and other great countries. But in what way do you propose to ensure the security of our shores? Surely, you can tell us that. Why should you keep all your expertise and ex-

pert knowledge in regard to the planning of the defence of the country within the Defence Ministry? These are matters in respect of which the country has a right to information and it should be informed. How precisely do you propose to meet the situation in the event of any kind of difficulty or trouble in the Indian Ocean? The role that the Navy has to play might be defined, might be indicated; at least the role could be explained to us, for it is with reference to that role that it has to be equipped.

As I said, in regard to the entire matter, the intelligence organisation and the net-work of the Ministry should be very efficient. It has let us down on previous occasions; at least, it is believed that it has let us down; may be, it may not be so. I will give an instance. Some time back, Neville Maxwell wrote a book on 'India's China War' or some such title, and a great deal of the information that he had given there was drawn from a report prepared in the Defence Ministry, I think, by Maj. Gen. Henderson Brooks. An inquiry was held into this. I do not think that the results of that inquiry were ever made public. Why were they not made public? Why were we not told that this was how the leak occurred? Surely, there is nothing very terrible in it that prevents you from telling us. This secretiveness should not be carried too far. As a matter of fact, it may indicate where your weakness lay. And this is what I am more interested in knowing—in knowing both where your weakness lies and what steps you have taken to see that you do not have to face the consequences of a similar weakness hereafter.

I would also like to say that I agree with the previous speaker when he said that the fact that we are spending only three per cent of our Gross National Product on defence may be very satisfactory provided you are also satisfied that your defence preparedness is of an optimum nature. Is that so? If it is not so, then you

[Shri H. M. Patel]

should clearly ask for more money. You are spending today 19 paise out of a rupee of the total expenditure of the country. This is to view our defence burden from another standpoint and not that of the GNP. Quite a part of the amount on defence expenditure is also in effect developmental expenditure and contributes to the development of the country. Take for instance the border roads. The construction of the border roads has led to the opening up of areas which were previously inaccessible and we have been able to provide all those areas with more efficient administration and to undertake their modernization. Surely, you can claim all the expenditure there as not being on defence, but developmental. This is a matter which they might examine. Again, you are, more or less, permanently stationed in certain areas like Jammu and Kashmir, in Himachal Pradesh, U.P. hills and in north-eastern region. Because of that, industries can be developed which, to some extent, could meet your defence requirements. That is a point which you can examine, but it does seem to me that more money should be made available to Defence, if it really needs it for equipping the Air Force and Navy, in particular, in directions in which they are not as well equipped as they ought to be. And we have a feeling that they are not as well equipped as they should be. The aircraft in certain directions are not as efficient as they should be because the potential enemy has better types of aircraft...

It should not be forgotten that certain development in the country also increases defence liability. Thus, the Bombay High offshore drilling and the wells that will be operating there will increase your defence liability. They will have to be protected and, therefore, more finance, if needed, for purposes of necessary additional equipment should be asked for unhesitatingly. I would give

some figures of the defence expenditure of other countries, in order that it might enable the Defence Minister to be less hesitant in asking for funds. I do not suppose that judging from whatever we know of him, he would hesitate in asking for funds, but there is no harm in my suggesting that he may be less shy of doing so. Pakistan, for instance spends 7.8 per cent of GNP on defence expenditure; Iran spends 9 per cent and Saudi Arabia 15 per cent of GNP.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul):
How much in absolute terms?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: That I cannot tell you; it is of GNP; whatever it comes to. In this matter, figures in absolute terms, has no great significance but the question is, how much of the funds and resources available to you, you are prepared to spend for the security of your country. And if the security of the country requires, that you should spend a greater percentage of your resources, you should be ready to do so. I am saying that if it is necessary, we should be ready to do so and not only say that we are spending only 3 per cent.

As I say, today we have a feeling that in certain respects we are not as well equipped as we should be. I do not specify deliberately, though I could. And, if we are not adequately equipped then, I hope the Defence Minister will be frank about it and ask for more funds.

Egypt spends 22.8 per cent. Israel 32 per cent, France 3.4 per cent. Even France spends more. Mind you, France's Gross National product is several times our total gross national product. Netherlands spends 3.4 per cent....

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar):
In that case, we must spend more, whether we need it or not.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I say that we need it. I say if we need to spend more, then we should not hesitate to spend more money to ensure our security. I have been continuously emphasizing that point

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : We should spend enough on internal security.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I would also like to refer to the question of defence production. I am glad to see it is contributing to a greater extent towards self-reliance. I think this self-reliance should not be overdone. No country in the world is in a position to claim self-reliance in regard to defence armaments and equipment. But, certainly, the ability to produce as many items of defence requirement as possible is a very good thing. And it is a matter for considerable satisfaction that whereas I understand, our defence production was worth Rs 42 crores in 1965-66, it has risen to Rs. 362 crores this year I think that is a very satisfactory rate of progress, but, it does not necessarily mean that we have reached the optimum level of defence production. But, since we are proceeding in the right direction, I have no comment to make except to say that I am glad that you have been successful in this direction.

I would not like to take any more time but I must refer to one more point. India has forsworn nuclear arms and in a way it is not possible for it to develop its capacity to fight conventional war with conventional equipment so as to provide a deterrent because the two super-powers have in effect decided that a regional balance of power shall be maintained. Therefore, you cannot develop even your capacity for a conventional war in a manner where your capacity to fight acts as a deterrent. This imposes on you the responsibility for ensuring (a) that your own defence production is greatly increased and (b) through your diplomatic approaches that you are not isolated. And

in both these directions I have noticed that the Government is pursuing a policy which is on the right lines. To what extent they are meeting with success on these fronts I do not know because there again we come up against this veil of secrecy. One is told very little except that Iraq is friendly to India. One does not know what other countries in West Asia would be with us if there is another trouble. Similarly, with South East Asia, what exactly is the kind of relationship we have established? The fact that we are on friendly terms with these countries does not mean anything in so far as Defence is concerned. Therefore, I again say that the Defence Minister should be much more frank with this House. After all, only that will be published in the country which you desire to be published and nothing more. Therefore, I do not think that secrecy is going to be gravely in danger. I would urge that the Defence Minister becomes more frank and forthright with us.

I would like to say that one or two measures that they have recently taken in regard to the Defence personnel are certainly very good and I congratulate the Defence Ministry on it.

Finally, I would say a word on this question of Defence Personnel. When they are demobbed, greater care should be taken and much sounder arrangements should be made to see that they are fixed in civilian lines. A great many of them retire at a relatively early age, but they retire at an age when in the ordinary way they are too old for employment in the civilian organisations. Therefore, it becomes necessary to do a certain amount of planning to ensure that they are so trained before they leave the Armed Forces that they can be readily absorbed. This can be done. There are steps being taken already. But I would again say that I am not satisfied that they are either enough or

[Shri H. M. Patel]

they are as comprehensive as they should be.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH : The Minister will be called at 5 O' Clock. I have consulted the opposition members. It is on the assumption that the debate will go on till then. But should the debate collapse earlier, the Minister will accordingly be called earlier and the House having worked so hard may not mind respite after that External Affairs will be taken up to-morrow

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Either 5 O'Clock or the collapse of the debate whichever is earlier.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र बापा (वाली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश की सुरक्षा को खतरा कम नहीं हुआ है यह बात सारी रिपोर्टों में दर्शाई गई है। मैं कुछ आंकड़ें देना चाहता हूँ। 1970 में पाकिस्तान के पास 11 डिविजन सेना थी परन्तु आज 13 डिविजन है। इसके प्रतिरिक्त उसका पास एक बदनरबन्द क्रिनेक भी है। 1970 में उसके पास 600 टैंक और 1100 तोपें थी परन्तु आज 1050 टैंक और 2000 तोपें हैं। इसके मरम्मत पर भारत दो डिविजन सेना ही खर्च कर रहा है। इन आंकड़ों को देखने पर मेरा मत यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सुरक्षा के प्रति हमें जागरूक रहना चाहिये। 20 अक्टूबर 1975 के दिन चीन की तरफ से बोर्डर पर आइने वाली कारेंवाई की गई थी और उन रोड एड घटना घटी थी। जम्मू काश्मीर की नियंत्रण रेखा पर छुटपुट घटनाएँ घटित होती रहती हैं। उनका उत्तर भी हमारी तरफ से दिया जाता है, यह ठीक है। मगर मैं यह नहीं समझता हूँ कि सेना की ही देश की सुरक्षा का काम करना है। देश की सुरक्षा के लिए देश के 58 करोड़ आदिमियों को, सारी जनता को आपकी सहायता करना चाहिये। यह भावना हम में देश की जानी चाहिये कि देश हमारा है और

हम देश के लिए मर मिटने के लिए तैयार हैं। विकसित में एक बड़ा झण्डा आदिकम निकला था। लैफ्टिनेंट कर्नल देन ने यह लिखा है। मैं इसको तीन बार ही उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ।

Defence must not be treated as a mysterious cloister of a few uniformed people who are allowed and paid for to indulge in their esoteric practices, which are beyond the comprehension and interest of the ordinary citizen. It should be the immediate and urgent concern of all Indians

It must be understood beyond doubt by everyone that only a powerful country can hope to survive and blossom to its full growth and majesty."

हिन्दुस्तान की 58 करोड़ जनता में यह जागृति हो, यह सारी बात ठीक है। 25 अगस्त का बजट आने रहा है, लेकिन देश की गरीब जनता में यह भावना होनी चाहिये देश हमारा है हम उस पर मर-मिटने को तैयार हैं।

एशिया में 20 कोड़ की पापुलेशन होने पर भी उन्होंने 800 डिविजन तैयार कर दिये हैं। आज पाकिस्तान की ताकत बढ़ रही है, चीन हमारे ऊपर हमला कर रहा है, तिब्बत में चरीवन 3 लाख सैनिक हैं, 1 लाख 80 हजार आगे बढ़े हुए हैं। आपकी स्वीचेड कुल्शेवर, हरियाणा या बंगलौर बंगल में हों लेकिन उसमें लोगों का मनोबल कैसे ऊंचा उठ सकता है। यह चन्द आदिमियों का काम नहीं है, सैनिकों का काम नहीं है, आर्यों का सवाल नहीं है। सवाल है कि देश आगे कैसे बढ़ सकता है, सब का मनोबल तैयार होना चाहिये।

स्विटजरलैंड, स्वीडन, स्कैंडेनेवियन कट्टीय वगैरह की सारी जनता लड़ाई के लिये तैयार रहती है।

मैशनरी कैडेट कोर क्या है ? यह इसलिये शुरू की गई थी कि हिन्दुस्तान में कामेजों में पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों का करियर उंचा उठे, स्वाधिनमान बड़े और उनमें देश के लिये भर-मिटने की भावना पैदा हो । लेकिन यह भी कुछ लोगों के लिये है और कुछ लोगों के लिये नहीं है । आज देश को चीन और पाकिस्तान से खतरा है लेकिन फिर भी लोगों को लडाई के मैदान के लिये तैयार नहीं किया जाता । छोटे-छोटे राष्ट्र हम पर हमला करने को तैयार हो जाते हैं । आज हम लोग केवल कहते हैं कि हम तैयार हैं, यह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन देश में लोगों में यह मनो-भावना कैसे पैदा हो, इस बात का हमें ध्यान रखना चाहिये । हम कैडेट कोर के लिये कुछ रुपया देते हैं । इस बारे में एक रिपोर्ट कई साल से कोल्ट स्टोरेज में पड़ी है, क्या यही उस पर चिन्तन हो रहा है । अगर आज यह कंपन्सरी हो जाता तो देश के हर जवान में यह भावना आ सकती थी ।

आज महाराष्ट्र के एक सदस्य बोल रहे थे । महाराष्ट्र के डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर भी हैं, हरियाणा के भी डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर हैं और उड़ीसा के भी, नीनो मिल गये हैं । लेकिन उन्हें सोचना चाहिये कि देश की रक्षा की भावना जनता में कैसे पैदा हो ।

श्री एस० एन० बनर्जी : राजस्थान का भी एक मंत्री होना चाहिये या पालिया-मैटरी सेन्टेटरी होना चाहिये ।

श्री कृष्णचन्द शर्मा : राजस्थान के लोग भ्रामासाह होते हैं । राजस्थान की बात करते ही बीरता की बात मन में आ जाती है । मैं बनर्जी साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान की हन्दीभाटी को याद करिये, उसमें 10 मन में शीर्य जाग जाता है ।

आप हिन्दुस्तान में इतना रुपया इस डिफेन्स पर खर्च कर रहे हैं, लेकिन यह भी देखना चाहिये कि हमका सतुपयोग

होता है या नहीं । मैं इसकी एक तस्वीर आपके सामने रखूंगा कि डिफेन्स पर वैसे खर्च होता है । कोई भी आदमी इन रिपोर्ट्स को देखकर नफरत करेगा । हमें डिफेन्स के लिये 25 अरब पया देने में कोई एनराज नहीं लेकिन लोग कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान अपनी फौज के एक आदमी पर 7.6 डालर खर्च करता है और हिन्दुस्तान 4 डालर खर्च करना है । हमें यह राशि बढ़ानी चाहिये, लेकिन साथ ही यह देखना चाहिये कि उसका सदुपयोग हो ।

मैबल डाकघाट का किस्सा 1949 से शुरू हुआ और वह आज तक समाप्त नहीं हुआ है । इस का मुकदमा मौलाना माल तक चला । कंट्रोलर एंड आडिटर-जेनेरल ने अपनी 1973-74 की रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि डिसेम्बर, 1973 तक आर्गबिडेशन प्रोसीडिग पर 19 लाख रुपया आरिट्रेटर की फीस पर 1.95 लाख रुपया, ट्रेवलिंग एक्स्पेंडीचर : 3.59 लाख रुपया और वकीलों की फीस पर 11.20 लाख रुपया खर्च किया गया । और सिर्फ 15 लाख रुपया हमें मिला ।

सरकार डिफेन्स के लिए चाहे और रुपया ले ले, लेकिन इस तरह की रुपये की बर्बादी को रोकना चाहिये । हिन्दुस्तान सब तरह की कठिनाइयों को लेनने के लिए तैयार है । लेकिन इस मिनिस्ट्री के अफसरों ने मज्जाक बना रखा है । जब कभी कोई क्वेश्चन पूछते हैं, तो जवाब दिया जाता है, "नाट इन पब्लिक इन्स्टेड" । पब्लिक को कान्फ्रिडेंस में लेना चाहिए शायद पब्लिक से ही क्रीजें तैयार होनी हैं ।

पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की 1974 की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि लगभग 32 लाख रुपये खर्च कर के 2587 बोट्स खरीदी गई, लेकिन उन में से सिर्फ 669 बोट्स मरिमेन्टल कम्बीजन में हैं ।

[श्री नृसिंह दागा]

4,300 रुपये की एक एसएल बोट खरीदी गई। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

"The Committee were informed during evidence that out of 2587 boats purchased, only 669 are now in serviceable condition...."

इस के यहां जांच करने के लिए एक इन्स्पेक्टर है। जांच करने के बाद पाया गया कि सिर्फ 669 बोट्स काम की थी और बाकी यूजलेस पाई गई। कमेटी ने कहा है :

"The Committee cannot but deprecate the slackness and unpreparedness of a vital organisation like Defence Department and its Research and Development Organisation".

कमेटी ने हम बात को कमरेम किया है कि लाखों रुपये खर्च कर के बोट्स खरीदी गई, लेकिन उन के बारे में रिमांड को मेनटेन नहीं किया गया। कमेटी ने कहा है :

"They have not been told as to how many of these unserviceable boats had been actually used and for how long. No log books are being maintained for these boats although for less costly items like motor cycles, trailers and mules they are maintained".

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order; Every member has a right to speak, but the entire speech should not be of quotations only. This is the third book he has taken up.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): There are a few more books.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: A very relevant point, a very fine point he has made, being a senior Member of Parliament, which has been appreciated by all.

कमेटी ने डिफेंस की फीसटिंगों के फुल यूटिलाइजेशन के बारे में कहा है :

"The Committee note that the attempts of the Department of Defence Production to utilise the spare capacity of the extrusion press procured at a cost of Rs. 655.97 lakhs in foreign exchange have not so far been successful. The unutilised capacity is as much as 60 per cent. The Department of Defence Production has been endeavouring to utilise the capacity since 1967 without any success.."

1967 से ले कर आज 60 परसेंट कैपेसिटी को काम में नहीं लाया गया है। कमेटी ने यह प्रश्न उठाया है कि हम रॉने के बेस्तेज के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है। मैं रिपोर्ट के एक इन्ट्रिस्टिंग पोर्शन को आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ :

"From the material made available before them, the committee think that the concerned officers in the DGOF are answerable for the purchase of two machines.. costing Rs 2.62 lakhs for factory 'B' when the latter had demanded two HMT M3V vertical milling machines. Not only was the purchase effected in haste for which not satisfactory explanation has been advanced but it was thrust upon factory 'B' who could not put it to any effective use"...

It was rejected.

"The result has been that there was a frantic search for a possible user of an unwanted machine among the various ordnance factories until it found a berth in factory 'B' in 1973, about six years after its purchase.."

लाखों करोड़ों रुपयों का जो सामान खरीदा जाना है, वह अन-यूटिलाइज्ड पड़ा रहता है।

अन-यूटिलाइज्ड पड़े रहने के बाद उसकी कोई यूज करने वाला नहीं होता है। डिफेंस के मामले में जो आसानी चीजें परचेस की जाती हैं, जो टेन्डर्स इत्यादि

किए जाते हैं, जो आपके कमान्डर आफिसर्स काम करते हैं—इसके सम्बन्ध में जो रिपोर्ट्स हैं उनको आप देखें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि जो हमारे देश का "सा है, जो हमारी दीवार है उसका सही तौर से उपयोग नहीं होता है बल्कि फुल्लबर्ली होती है। जो भी आपका बजट है उसको धीरे बढ़ाया जाये लेकिन साथ-साथ उसका इस्तेमाल भी सही ढंग से होना चाहिए।

13 hrs.

हमारे यहाँ जो पाकिस्तान के प्रिजनर्स आफ वार थे उन पर जो खर्चा किया गया था उसके सम्बन्ध में डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर ने कहा था कि हम उनकी रिकवरी करेंगे लेकिन हमें आज तक नहीं मालूम कि क्या हुआ। हम सम्बन्ध में मेरा क्वेश्चन था जिसका जवाब डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर ने दिया था :

"The total expenditure incurred on Pakishan's prisoners of war and civilians under custody till 31-1-1974 was Rs. 32.36 crores."

आपने कहा था कि पाकिस्तान के प्रिजनर्स आफ वार पर 32 करोड़ रुपये खर्चा किया गया और उनकी आप रिकवरी करेंगे लेकिन मुझे आज तक नहीं मालूम कि कैसे रिकवरी हुई, किस तरीके से हुई—मैं चाहूंगा मन्त्री जी इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी दें।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितने भी आपके डिफेन्स प्रोडक्शन के कारखाने हैं वह हैदराबाद, बाम्बे, पूना, गाजियाबाद इत्यादि जगहों पर हैं लेकिन राजस्थान में आपका कोई भी कारखाना नहीं है जहाँ पर कि इनका बार्डर एरिया है और काफी बड़ी सेना रखनी पड़नी है। आपके राजस्थान में एक भी कारखाना क्यों नहीं बनाया ? (अवधान) मैं समझता था इस राज्य की शल्लोस ही जा सकती है कि बार्डर के नजदीक कारखाना नहीं होना चाहिए लेकिन मैं

समझता हूँ गाजियाबाद बार्डर के ज्यादा नजदीक है जबकि हमारे राजस्थान में जोधपुर बार्डर में चार सौ मील की दूरी पर है। इसके मुकाबले कई जगह बार्डर में कम दूरी पर डिफेन्स प्रोडक्शन के कारखाने लगे हुए हैं फिर राजस्थान का एरिया तो इतना लम्बा चौड़ा है। इसलिए आपको राजस्थान में भी डिफेन्स के कारखाने खोलने चाहिए।

जहाँ नए मउकों का खान है, हमने कई बार प्रार्थना की है कि राजस्थान के बार्डर पर खान भी मउकों की कमी है। मिस्योरिट्री के लिए या डिफेन्स का खान पहुँचाने के लिए वहाँ पर जिनकी मउकों की आवश्यकता है उनके न होने पर खान ढोने में कठिनाई होती है। इन खान की स्थापना भी कदम उठाना चाहिए।

13.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Let us welcome the new Ministers who have taken over the responsibility of defending the integrity and sovereignty of this country. Mr. Bansi Lal has been giving us repeated assurances that he will defend the sovereignty and integrity of this country whoever may be the aggressor. Instead of the detente which we used to hear often and talks of limitation of armaments in the world and talks of Conferences on Security and co-operation, the military super powers are competing with each other in increasing the military expenditure. The world's military expenditure is going up year after year and 60 per cent of the total expenditure of the world is shared by two super-powers—the United States of America and the Soviet Union. Sir, according to the Americans, the Soviet Union is building their military at a steady rate of 2.9 per cent a year. But the US President, Mr. Ford, this year has asked for 7 per cent increase in the US Defence expenditure and for

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

the next year it will add up to an increase of 22 per cent, as far as weapons are concerned. According to a General of the US the Soviet Union is out-spending the US defence expenditure by more than 25 per cent annually and increasing its Defence Budget by 5 per cent each year. But this is the American version. What we hear from the Soviet Union is different. According to the Soviet Union the Defence expenditure has been cut down from 9.9 per cent in 1973 to 9.1 per cent in 1974. Again it has been cut down to 8.4 per cent in 1975. Thus they claim that Defence Expenditure is being cut down year after year.

Sir, our Defence Budget no doubt has gone up because of the two wars in 1965 and 1971. In 1960-61 it was something about Rs. 400.0 crores and now we have reached the staggering figure of Rs. 2544.0 crores. In 1971-72 or even in 1970-71 the percentage came down from 13 to 12. Now, we have increased by 19 per cent of the total expenditure. We can understand why the Defence budget is going up year after year. Pakistan is spending, according to Americans, about 45 per cent of its domestic resources. How can it spend 45 per cent of its domestic resources? It is because Pakistan is getting external assistance, foreign help from the US, China and other interested powers. I remember, after the Simla Agreement, our late lamented Rajaji pleaded for a unilateral reduction in expenditure on defence. He said that this would have a greater effect on Pakistan as well as the US in supplying arms to Pakistan. I do not know how far it is possible to go in for unilateral reduction. The Soviet Union has proposed in the United Nations for a cut down of 10 per cent in the total military budgets of the 5 big powers. I do not know what is the reaction of the Government of India and whether we have supported this proposal in the United Nations. According to the Soviet repre-

sentative, it will save two billion dollars if the 5 big powers cut down their military budgets by 10 per cent. Not only India should support this proposal but we should also urge upon the United Nations that all the other countries, particularly the developing countries, should also emulate the same and cut down their military expenditure by 10 per cent. The previous speaker, Mr. Daga, was pointing out how money is being spent by our Defence Ministry on the various Services. I would like the Hon'ble Minister to go through the budget again and carefully plan the allocation with the meagre rather scarce resources of our country, I think he will understand the need when I say that most of the Defence contractors are making quick money. I do not know how they are doing it. It is for the Defence Minister to go into it.

Sir, like the regional imbalances, there is always imbalance among the three wings of the armed forces. It is always the Navy which remains a neglected child. I do not want to dilate upon it because all the previous speakers have mentioned about it. But I would request the Defence Minister to see that we get at least two modern aircraft carriers. This Vikrant is there for decades. Now it can be left for school children for their excursion.

Pakistan is getting arms from U.S. and China. Mr. Bhutto has signed the agreement at Simla but immediately he left for western countries with a shopping list to get sophisticated arms. And they are willing to supply any number of arms to Pakistan because they want to see that peace is disturbed in this part of Asia. China is always trying to be inimical to us. We believe in peaceful co-existence and in spite of friendly gestures, China refuses to respond to gestures for a peaceful co-existence. Lately, we have been hearing some disturbing reports from Bangala Desh. I do not know whether it is due to the Farakka Barrage difficulty.

I understand, some powers are very eager to sell sophisticated arms to Bangla Desh. I believe the people of Bangla Desh and their Government will understand their motives and resist from going in for this string attached supply of arms. For these powers, arms race is there throughout the world because it helps them to build up their industry, to promote their business and to earn foreign exchange. For this, they try to see that somewhere trouble goes on and wars are fought. But at what cost? For them, it is meant to increase their foreign exchange reserves but for developing countries like India, it is at the expense of food, shelter, clothing, medicine, etc. That is why, I suggest that at least the developing countries should put their heads together and see that the defence expenditure is cut down. At the same time, I do not want the Minister to be complacent or less vigilant because of China and Pakistan on our borders.

We are the first country to proclaim Panch Shila and we will believe in Panch Shila and peaceful co-existence which will remain our motto. We will not be aggressors and at the same time, we shall not allow aggression on our soil. And this is the watch-word which we often hear from the Defence Minister. I want him to keep it up with the backing of the armed forces.

One word about rehabilitation of ex-servicemen. Regarding their jobs, some quota has been reserved in the central sector, but in the States, there is no such thing. No credit facility is given to them and they are starving now. We must assure our Jawans that once they are discharged from the armed forces, they will not be thrown on the streets. I request the Defence Minister to take it up with the State Governments. Enough powers should be given to District Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board so that they can function efficiently with full statistics available to them.

232 LS-5.

Recently, one aircraft was seized at Bombay while delivering smuggled goods. We understand that some of the officers of the armed forces were involved in the smuggling activities. It is a sorry state of affairs. We want the Minister to go into this and conduct an inquiry and take severe action against those officers who are really involved in it.

With these words, I support the Demands.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (बुधदु) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, देश की रक्षा का जब प्रश्न हमारे सामने आता है तो उन अनगिनत इन्हीं की तरफ हमारा ध्यान जाता है जिनको ने अपने देश की रक्षा के लिये बिना कुछ मंछे समझे और सिर्फ देश रक्षा को ही अपना धर्म मानते हुए अपना बलिदान दिया। मैं उन का नमस् करना हूँ। साथ ही उन जवानों को नहीं भूल सकते जो आज देश की नीमाओं पर, चाहे बरफ गिरती हो, छाड़ी चलती हो, घुप हो या बरसान हो अपनी संजीने लिये हुए देश की रक्षा के लिये अपनी इच्छा पर तैयार खड़े हुए हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे आर्मी का गठन ब्रिटिश काल में हुआ था और उस समय जैसी स्थिति थी उस हिसाब से लैंड फोर्स को ही प्रधानता दी जाती थी। स्वतंत्रता के बाद भी हमारे यहाँ उसी आधार पर फौज का गठन हुआ।

आजारी ने पहले हमारी लैंड फोर्स को हमारा देश की रक्षा के लिए कभी काम नहीं करना पड़ा परन्तु ब्रिटिश एम्पायर को रक्षा के लिये हमारे देशों पर आक्रमण करने के लिए हमारा मेना को उपयुक्त किया गया और चाहे कहीं भी किसी काम में उस को नवाया गया हो, हमारी लैंड फोर्स दुनिया में जितनी भी लैंड फोर्स है, उन में सबसे कम रही है और उसने नाम कमाया है। आ : दी के बाद हमारे जवानों पर अपने देश की

[श्री विष्णुनाथ सिंह]

रक्षा का भार पड़ा है और हम ने यह देखा कि पाकिस्तान के साथ और चीन के साथ भी हमारा सम्बन्ध हुआ था, उस में हमारे देश की सेनाओं ने अपना मनोबल बनाए रखा और जो कुछ उन्हें करना चाहिए था, वह उन्होंने किया। इसलिए अभी जो एक माननीय सदस्य यह कह रहे थे कि हमारे देश की सेनाओं का मनोबल ऊँचा होना चाहिए, मेरे विचार से हमारी सेनाओं का मनोबल जितना ऊँचा है, दूसरे देशों की सेनाओं का उतना ऊँचा नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए उन के बारे में यह कहना उचित नहीं होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस प्रकार के क्षेत्र से आता हूँ जहाँ कि मेरे जिले का एक न एक सदस्य फौज में है और मई 1962 में जब चाइना का आक्रमण हो रहा था और बराबर यह खबरें आ रही थी कि हमारे इन्ने जवान मारे गये हैं और चाइनी व चीने हमारा मीना में इन्ने आगे तक बढ़ आई है, तो उस वक़्त भी हम यह देखने थे कि हमारे पास के उ फटे जवान अपना मीना ताने बैठे थे और यह चाहते थे कि हमें चीज में भर्ती किया जाए। वे बग़ल फौज में मर्जी होने के लिए कहते थे कि और जिन लोगों को चुन लिया जाता था, वे बड़े खुश होते थे और जिन को सैन्यगण में नहीं चुना जाता था, वे बहुत निराश होते थे और कहते थे कि मेरा सम्बन्ध देश की सेवा करने का नहीं आया। इसलिए जहाँ पर लोगों का मनोबल इतना ऊँचा हो, वहाँ पर यह कहा जाए कि मनोबल ऊँचा उठाने की आवश्यकता है, यह सही बात नहीं है।

अभी श्री एच० एम० पटेल कह रहे थे, मैं उन को इस सदन का बहुत बुजुर्ग सदस्य मानता हूँ और वे प्रशासन में भी रहे हैं। उन्होंने बोलें दिया है कि हमारे रक्षा मंत्री जी ने यह बार बार कहा है कि हम अपने देश की रक्षा करने में मजबूत हैं, तो वे ऐसा किम आधार पर कहते हैं, यह उन को बताना

पक्ष 1. उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डिफेंस की बोड़ी तो भी जानकारी बनकर कोई रखता है, जो यह इस बात को समझ सकता है कि हमारे डिफेंस की क्या तैयारी है, उस के बारे में सब कुछ नहीं बताया जा सकता है। वे जानना चाहते हैं कि कि तैयारी के आधार पर हम कहते हैं कि हम मजबूत हैं, यह बताया जाए। इस रिपोर्ट के बारे में यह धाँसीबनी की गई है कि बहुत कम मैटीरियल दिया गया है, लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी जानकारी दी गई है उतनी भी नहीं दी जानी चाहिए थी क्योंकि यह हमारे डिफेंस का सवाल है। हमारे जवानों में क्या क्या कमियाँ हैं, वह तो बताई जा सकती हैं लेकिन अपने डिफेंस के लिए हमारी क्या क्या तैयारीयाँ हैं, कौन से एयरक्राफ्ट हम बना रहे हैं, कौन से टैंक बना रहे हैं, कौसी गन्स बना रहे हैं, इन सबका हमारा विश्लेषण यदि दूसरे देशों में जाता है, तो अच्छी बात नहीं होगी। दूसरे देश जो हथियार बना रहे हैं और उन को मीट घाउट करने के लिए हम किम तरह के हथियार बना रहे हैं, इस का अगर प्रसार और प्रचार कर दें, तो हमारे उन हथियारों की उपयोगिता ही कम हो जाएगी। इसलिए मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि इस प्रकार की धाँसीबनी उचित नहीं है।

मैं इस रिपोर्ट में खाम तोर से एक बात देख रहा हूँ जो कि पहले नहीं होती थी। इस रिपोर्ट में यह दिया हुआ है कि हमारे डिफेंस की क्या-क्या आवश्यकताएँ हैं और कहा-कहा से हम को खतरा है, इस बात का बहुत लम्बे रूप में और सुन्दर ढंग से विश्लेषण किया गया है। पाकिस्तान के पास हथियार कहा से आ रहे हैं और चीन पाकिस्तान को कितनी मदद कर रहा है, यह इस में दिया गया है और इस में दिया-दी-गाँविया का भी जिक्र है और हमारे देश की सुरक्षा को कहां से खतरा है, इस की बहुत मन्दीर रूप से इस में दिया गया है। बस इतना ही हम को चाहिए। इस के अलावा हमारा डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन क्या है और हमने

क्या-क्यों ईकनीसीकी डेवलप कर ली है, इन सब बातों को खताने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इसलिए मैं यह निर्बंध करना चाहूंगा कि इस प्रकार की आलोचना करना उचित नहीं है और इस संघर्ष में हमें बहुत ही संजीवनी और बहुत संभल कर बोलना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, आज सदन में और कल भी आलोचना हुई और यह कहा गया कि हमारी जो तीन फोर्स हैं, लैंड, नैवी और एयर फोर्स, उन में एयर फोर्स और नैवी को अधिक सुदृढ़ करना चाहिए। इस बात की मैं भी मानता हूँ। हमारा देश इस प्रकार का है कि इस की समुद्री सीमाएँ हैं और पहले हम वह मानते थे कि उत्तर में हिमालय हमारा रक्षक है और उधर से कोई दुश्मन नहीं आ सकता और समुद्र हमारे लिए एक अच्छी खाई है और उधर से भी दुश्मन नहीं आ सकता है लेकिन आज वे दोनों बातें सही नहीं रही हैं। इसलिए मैं भी यह चाहूंगा कि नैवल फोर्स और एयर फोर्स को हमें अधिक बढ़ाना चाहिए। पिछला आक्रमण जो पाकिस्तान ने हमारे ऊपर किया था उस में हमारी एयर फोर्स ने बड़ी मुस्ती दी दिखाई और अच्छी मजबूती के साथ उन के आक्रमण को विफल कर दिया लेकिन हम ने यह देखा कि जहाँ तक ऊँचे एयरक्राफ्ट का सम्बन्ध था, वे हमारी सीमाओं में अन्दर तक चले आए हालांकि वे हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण नहीं कर पाए। इसलिए मैं यह समझता हूँ कि राडार सिस्टम को अधिक इम्प्रूव करना चाहिए ताकि हम किसी भी प्रकार के एयर-क्राफ्ट को पकड़ सकें और वह हमारी सीमाओं में आये तक न घुस पाए।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे जवानों को, हमारे सिपाहियों को कुछ दिक्कतें हैं। उनको जानकारी में रक्षा मंत्री जी को कराना चाहूंगा। आज सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हमारा जवान जो देश का रक्षक है, उसको यह महसूस होना चाहिए कि वह देश का विशिष्ट नागरिक है। चाहे खान-पान में हो, चाहे कपड़े में हो, चाहे उसके पहनने के

तरीके में हो, किसी भी तरीके से हाँ, हमारे देशवासी उसका सम्मान करें और खुद भी वह महसूस करे कि वह देश का नागरिक है। जो उसके खाने का मेटीरियल सप्लाई होना है, उसमें क्वालिटी नहीं है, जो कपड़ा पहनने के लिए है उसमें भी वह नहीं है। जब भी हमारे जवानों की आवश्यकता पड़ती है, हमारी प्रान्तीय सरकारें, हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार उनके लिए बहुत सी रियायतें घोषित कर देती हैं। पाकिस्तान के झगड़े में, चीन के झगड़े में हमारे बहुत से जवान भ्रम हो गये थे, जिनकी मृत्यु हो गयी थी, उनके आश्रितों को जमीन देने का आश्वासन दिया गया, कइयों को रिहाइशी मकान देने का आश्वासन दिया गया, उस वक्त जो कचेहरियों में मुकद्दमे चल रहे थे, उनसे भी छूट दी गई, किन्तु वे आश्वासन पूरे नहीं हुए और जैसे ही खनरा खत्म हुआ, हमने उनका ध्यान नहीं दिया। चाहे वार का समय हो, झगड़े का समय हो, शांति का समय हो, हमें उन जवानों को सम्मान देना पड़ेगा, उनकी रक्षा करनी पड़ेगी उन्हें उनके घर की चिंता में मुक्त करना पड़ेगा। यह जब तक हम नहीं कर पायेंगे तब तक उनके दिमाग में एक बजन रहेगा।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, इसी तरह से रिहैबिलिटेशन का सवाल है। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि जितने भी रिटायर होने हैं उनमें 80 परसेंट को दूसरी नौकरी देनी पड़ती है और उसके लिए आपने एजेंसी कायम कर रखी है। आज भी हम यह देखने हैं कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर हो या पब्लिक सेक्टर, जितना उनका रिहैबिलिटेशन होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हो पाता है। जवान जो हैं उनमें काम करने की क्षमता है। अभी आपने सर्विस का पीरियड बढ़ाया है। चूँकि वे मिलिट्री में रहते हैं, इसलिए उनका स्वास्थ्य अच्छा है, वे अच्छी सेवा कर सकते हैं। जो रिटायर हो गये हैं आज उनकी हालत बहुत खराब है। आप उन सब लोगों को जो सेवा करने के लायक हैं, कहीं न कहीं एम्प्लायमेंट दिलाएँ। प्राइवेट सेक्टर तो

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

इसको कतई मानता ही नहीं है कि वे इस प्रकार के लोगों को अपने यहाँ रखें। केन्द्रीय सरकार हो या राज्य सरकारें हों, वे इस प्रकार के लोगों के लिए स्पेशल कोटा रखें, जिससे रिटायरमेंट होने के बाद ऐसे लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट मिल सके।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, हालाँकि पिछले दिनों में हमारे रक्षा मंत्री जी ने उनकी तन्खाह की, उनकी पेंशन बढ़ाने की घोषणा की है लेकिन उनकी हालत क्या है। तन्खाह बढ़ने से पेंशन बढ़ने से उन्हें बोझी सी राहत मिली है लेकिन एक जबान को एक चपड़ासी से कम तन्खाह मिलती है। एक चपड़ासी की पेंशन जबान से अधिक है। वह हमारे सोचने का दृष्टिकोण है। आफिस में काम करने वाले क्लर्क अगर वह को तो बेइमानी करने का अवसर मिलता है लेकिन एक जबान का तन्खाह के बलावा कोई दूसरा आधार नहीं है। उसको हम कितनी तन्खाह दे पाते हैं सवाल यह उठता है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि इतनी बड़ी संख्या में जबानों को हम ज्यादा तन्खाह दें, ज्यादा पेंशन दें तो उससे बजट पर असर पड़ेगा लेकिन फिर भी यह आवश्यक चीज है, हम उनको इस प्रकार की सुविधाएँ दें ताकि वे लोग निश्चित होकर अपने परिवार का पालन कर सकें। आपने उनकी जो तन्खाहें बढ़ायी हैं। इसका हम स्वागत करते हैं। फिर भी आप इस दिशा में सक्रिय रूप से आगे बढ़िये जिससे उनकी आप अधिक तन्खाह दे सकें, अधिक पेंशन दे सकें, और दूसरी सहायताएँ दे सकें। इस ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, कल मैं सी० पी० आई० और सी० री० एम० के माननीय सदस्यों को बहुत ध्यान से सुन रहा था जो डिफेंस पर बोले। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि उनको सेबर ट्रबल फ्रिडेंट करने का अधिकार है और वह करते आ रहे हैं लेकिन भगवान के नाम पर डिफेंस को छोड़ दीजिए। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी में

सही कहा था कि वह जो जीर्णोद्धार लीकर-सिप सेबर में है, इसको हमें देखना पड़ेगा। हमने राजा-महाराजाओं को खर्च किया, जागीरदारी खर्च की, मीरजाहद खर्च की लेकिन वह चीजराहत जमी हुई है। इनको एक ही ध्यान है कि डिफेंस में ट्रबल फ्रिडेंट की जाय (खर्चबाज)। उनका एक ही दृष्टिकोण है कि बकर्स को बोनस मिले, प्रमोशन मिले, ट्रबल फ्रिडेंट करते बकर्स पाटिसिपेशन उसमें कराया जाए। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि यदि फौज का सिपाही यह सोचे कि यदि तू दस गोली अधिक चलायेगा तो तुम को दो परसेंट बोनस अधिक मिलेगा, दस गोली कम चलायेगा तो तुमको बोनस कम मिलेगा तो फौज का काम कैसे चलेगा। बकर्स पाटिसिपेशन की बात आप यहाँ कारखानों में न करें। यहाँ आप बात करते हैं तो फौज का सिपाही सोचेंगा कि मुझे भी इस बात का फैसला करना चाहिये अफसर के सामने कि इतना आगे बढ़ूँ या न बढ़ूँ, गोली जो चल रही है उसके जबाब से गोली चलाऊँ या न चलाऊँ। इस प्रकार का वातावरण आप यहाँ न फैलाएं।

ब्रिटिशकाल में फौजों का निर्माण कुछ वर्ग विशेष के नाम से, जाति विशेष के नाम से हुआ था। उन पर कुछ यूनिट्स के नाम रखे गए थे। हो सकता है कि इसके पीछे कुछ बुराई भी हो। लेकिन आज तक इस चीज ने अच्छा काम किया है। जाट रेजीमेंट, राजपूत रेजीमेंट, गोरखा रेजीमेंट, माहर रेजीमेंट आदि कुछ नाम इनके रखे गए थे। नामों के पीछे भावना यह नहीं थी कि आपस में हम इनको लड़ाना चाहते हैं या कोई संकीर्णता की भावना थी। इतनी ही भावना थी कि बहादुरी दिखाने का जब अवसर आए तो वे आगे बढ़ें और बहादुरी दिखाएँ। राब सहाब कह रहे थे कि कुछ वर्ग हैं फौज में जो बहुत बड़ी तादाद में काम करते हैं उनके नाम भी रखे जाने चाहियें। कुछ मेरे साथी हैं जो समझते हैं कि इससे संकीर्णता की भावना पैदा होती

है, इंटेलिजेंस की खतरा पैदा होता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि हम बनर्जी, मुखर्जी, चटर्जी, चौधरी, सिंह, गुप्ता सब लिखते हैं और इससे संकीर्णता नहीं आती है और आज भी हर सरकारी विभाग में जहां नाम, बाप का नाम पूछा जाता है वहां जाति भी पूछी जाती है और यहां कोई खतरा पैदा नहीं होता है तो कैसे यह माना जा सकता है कि यूनिट्स के नाम आप इस तरह से रखते हैं तो उससे संकीर्णता पैदा होती है। इसने अच्छा काम किया है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि प्रान्तों और एरियाज के नाम भी आप दें, मैं यूनिटें भी खड़ी करें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। जहां तक मार्शल और नान मार्शल रेसिस का झगड़ा है, मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई न मार्शल रेस है और न नान-मार्शल। इस में ज्योसेफिकल बात भी आती है। मैं तो हरी सिंह जी को भी मार्शल रेस में मानता हूँ। जिन की ज्योसेफिकल बैकग्राउंड ऐसी है, जो बाड़ीली तन्वुइस्त है, मजबूत है, बजन उठा सकता है, जब खतरा आता है उसका बहादुरी से मुकाबला करता है, पीछे मुड़ कर नहीं देखता है, यह नहीं सोचता है कि मुझे क्या बोनस मिलेगा, वह मार्शल है। जो खतरे से डर कर भाग जाता है, जो मर मिटने के लिए तैयार नहीं है वह नान-मार्शल है। इस वास्ते यह डिस्टिक्शन आप न करें। जो मार्शल है वह मार्शल रहेगा और उसको आपको मिलिटरी में लेना पड़ेगा।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयानगर) : सुरक्षा के मामले पर आपने जो मुझे मौका दिया है बोलने का इसके जरिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। नए सुरक्षा मंत्री आए हैं। एक राज्य का मुख्य मंत्री पद छोड़ कर वह केन्द्र में इस भार को सम्भालने के लिए आए हैं। उनके द्वारा इस पद को सम्भालने के बाद किसी को इस बात का शक नहीं रह जाना चाहिये कि देश की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था उनके हाथों सुरक्षित रहेगी और भारत की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से देश और विदेश में अपने दोस्तों और दुश्मनों की परखने में वह चूकेंगे नहीं और न

ही चूके हैं। वह बड़ मिरचवी हैं और मजबूत कदम उठाने वाले हैं। इस बात का पहले से ही पता है।

इस पृष्ठ भूमि में जो रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने रखी गई है उनमें में विस्तार से नहीं आऊंगा। बहुत से मित्र बोल चुके हैं। लेकिन कुछ ऐसी उलझन भरी बातें हैं जिन से वह खतरा पैदा हो जाता है कि न सिर्फ हमारे देश के लोग बल्कि हमारे जवान और हमारे अफसर भी इसमें और उलझेंगे। यह सभी जानते हैं कि हम शान्तिप्रिय हैं और शान्ति चाहते हैं। फिर भी सुरक्षा की तैयारी तो करनी हो पड़ती है और करनी चाहिये। उस में हमारा कपूर नहीं है। बार-बार हम पर आक्रमण हुए हैं। अभी भी भड़काने वाली कार्रवाइयां हो रही हैं हमारे खिलाफ। वह सब विदित है कि विश्व में निःशस्त्रीकरण का वह पक्षपाती है और आणविक धातुओं पर पूरी तरह रोक लगाने के मामले में भारत सदा अग्रणी रहा है। साब हो दुनिया के सनाजवादी देश, सोवियत संघ आदि बहुत पहले से इस पक्षपाती रहे हैं और लगातार कई बार में इसका प्रचार करने आ रहे हैं। लेकिन हेनरिसको में हुए सम्मेलन में बिक्राना का हो मुह देखना पड़ा है। ऐसी स्थिति में प्रतिवेदन पहले हो पृष्ठ पर जहां परस्विटव को जान कही गई है इस तरह से शुरू होता है :

"Both U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. continue to be committed to 'detente' but mutual rivalries and suspicions make neither satisfied with the other's views on the initiatives and measures to be adopted towards achieving the laudable goal of nuclear disarmament on which the very existence of the entire civilisation hinges. The relative stability of the 'detente' which rests on the paramount need to avoid a nuclear war, depends on further measures to promote mutual trust and co-operation between USA and USSR."

[श्री प्रमोद झा]

इसी तरह से और भी बातें कही गई हैं। क्या वाकई में सुरक्षा विभाग यह समझ बैठा है कि दोनों में आपसी टकराव है या ये दो महा शक्तियां आमने सामने खड़ी हैं और इसीलिए विश्व में अशान्ति है? क्या आपने देखा नहीं कि अमरीकी सातवा बेड़ा, अमरीकी एंटरप्राइज जब बंगाल की खाड़ी में पहुंच गया था उस वक्त क्या सोवियत संघ यह कह देता कि हमारा उसके साथ मुकाबला नहीं है, जो आप की मर्जी हो करो, भारत को वह बरबाद करना चाहे तो बरबाद कर दे, बंगला देश को बरबाद करना चाहे तो बरबाद कर दे, हमारी उससे राइबेलरी नहीं है। हम हिन्द महासागर को शान्ति का क्षेत्र मानते हैं और हमने बार बार कहा भी है कि वह शान्ति का क्षेत्र होना चाहिये। राष्ट्र संघ ने इस आशय का प्रस्ताव भी पारित किया है। सोवियत संघ ने बार बार कहा है कि यह शान्ति का क्षेत्र रहने दिया जाना चाहिए। अमरीका जो झूठा प्रचार कर रहा है उसका खंडन किया जा चुका है, जिन देशों के बारे में उसने किया है उन्होंने खंडन किया है। वहां न कोई किसी और से खतरा है, न होने जा रहा है जो और न होगा और न ही किसी की नियत है। इस वास्ते वहां हिन्द महासागर में अमरीकी झड़के की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में फिर हम क्या कहते हैं कि हिन्द महासागर में दोनों रैबेलरी का मामला उठेगा या उठता है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हू कि यह बात ऐसी होती है कि हम मलेरिया और कुलीन, मजं और दबा, दोनों को एक समान रखने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं, इस रिपोर्ट के तथ्यों से भी यह बात जाहिर नहीं है, मगर यह जो मूल्यांकन इस प्रतिवेदन में किया गया है, बहुत ही खतरनाक है, सत्य, नीति और हित के ही विनाश है।

इस सदन में एक मिनट ने यह सवाल खड़ा था, इसके पहले के सुरक्षा मंत्री ने

उन्होंने कहा था कि सोवियत हमारा मित्र है, शांतिवादी है।

हम कहते हैं कि अमेरिका भले ही नहीं मानता डिफेंसिवासिया का झंडा बनाता है, सातवां बेड़ा भेजता है, सोवियत ने कह दिया है कि बेड़ा न भेजे।

सुरक्षा मंत्री ने कहा है कि हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्द महासागर शान्ति का क्षेत्र रहे। लेकिन अगर अमरीका यहां पर झड़का बनायेगा, तो उससे सुरक्षा के लिये संसार को और दबा व इलाज की जरूरत है। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्री कहेंगे कि अंगोला में जब गोरे साम्राज्यवादी कत्लेआम करा रहे थे, तो उस समय क्यूबा ने या सोवियत संघ ने जो सहायता की थी, उसके पीछे राइबेलरी की भावना थी। मैं नहीं समझना कि यह हमारी नीति है। गुलाम बनाने वाली शक्ति और आजाद कराने वाली शक्ति, शान्ति चाहने वाली शक्ति और शान्ति भंग करने वाली शक्ति को एक स्तर पर नहीं रखा जा सकता है। इसलिये मैं समझता हू कि सुरक्षा मंत्रालय में यह जो बात कही गई है, वह तथ्यों के विपरीत है। इस प्रकार तो हमारा अस्तित्व, दृष्टि-कोण और हमारी समझ ही अंधित हो जायेगी।

इसीलिये मैं जोर दे रहा हू कि हमारी सुरक्षा के लिये जैने आयुधों और जस्वाओं की आवश्यकता है, जैसे ही आयुध चलाने वाले हमारे जवान और अधिकारियों की समझ का भी मामला है। आज हमें यह समझना चाहिये कि यह आफत बारबार क्यों आती है। क्या यह आफत पाकिस्तान के चलते होती है? क्या पाकिस्तान में यह शक्ति है कि वह हम पर आक्रमण करे और अग्नि बूने पर करे। पहले उसको अमरीका हथियार बन्द करे के, हथियारों में लौस कर के आक्रमण कराता था और अब चीन का मायोबादी नेतृत्व भी कराता है। ऐसी पुच्छ भूमि में हम पर हमला होगा है तो क्या हम इस दृष्टि से अपने देश की

सुरक्षा की प्रशिक्षण को और मजबूत बनायेंगे या यह देखेंगे कि विश्व में हमारे सुरक्षा के खिलाफ खतरे की संख्या क्या है और हमारी सुरक्षा के सहायक भी कहाँ-कहाँ हैं।

बंगला देश में हमारे जवानों ने एक विश्वास के साथ काम किया, और वहाँ ने बड़े को वापिस जाना पड़ा। हम जानते थे कि जो देश अमेरिकी साम्राज्यवाद से प्रभावित हो गये थे राष्ट्रमंडल में जो इतना विशाल बहुमत हमारे खिलाफ हो गया था, उस के बावजूद हमारे देश के लोगों ने, हमारी फौज के जवानों और अधिकारियों ने समझा कि हम भिन्नविहीन नहीं हैं, और दुनिया की शोषणविहीन शक्तियाँ हमारे साथ हैं। जयें कि क्यूबा पर हमला करने की ताकत अमेरिकी साम्राज्यवाद की नहीं है, वह आज भी वहाँ आजादी का प्रहरी बनकर बैठा हुआ है,। तो हम आत्म विश्वास से भी हमें दुश्मन का मुकाबला करने में, आजादी की रक्षा करने में, शांति की रक्षा करने में आत्मबल मिलता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमने स.प्र.दायिता के विरोध में, समाजवाद का लक्ष्य अपनाने की तरफ, जनता की रक्षा के बारे में भी जो कदम उठाये हैं, उस पर बार बार चोट पड़ रही है, भीतर से भी चोट पड़ रही है; बाहर से भी लभाव है।

बाहर से अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति फोर्ड ने खुद कहा दिया है कि वह इंतजार कर रहे हैं कि उन के मन के साथ उन के मापदण्ड के अनुसार सही सरकार भारत में कब कायम होगी, ऐसी स्थिति में हमारे लिए भी जरूरी है कि हमारी फौज के लोग विभागीय तौर पर तैयार हों कि जनतंत्र की रक्षा के लिए हमारी रक्षा बाहिनी है ताकि हमारा जनतंत्र और भी मजबूत सुदृढ़ और टिकाऊ हो और भीतरी या बाहरी दुश्मनों के चलने उस पर चोट न खाने पाए। साम्प्रदायिकता-विरोधी भावना और समझ और

समाजवाद के लक्ष्यों को समझ उन के अंदर हो उस के लिए उन को प्रशिक्षण देने की जरूरत है। मैं आशा करता था कि रक्षा मंत्री इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे ताकि हम दिशा में कदम बढ़ाए जायें जिसे हम के पीछे का दिमाग स्पष्ट रहे कि किन मूल्यों की रक्षा करनी है। हमें अपनी संहिता की रक्षा करनी है, अपनी स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा करनी है और उन के पीछे जो मूल्य, जो शक्ति, जो भाषन उन के विरोध में है उन के खिलाफ रक्षा करनी है और उस से प्रभावित या प्रभावित होने वाली जो समझ हमारे भीतर है उन मूल्य से भी मुक्त रहना है। हमारे फौजों ने इसका सबूत दिया है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि उन ने सबूत नहीं दिया है। जो लोग चिल्लाते थे कि फौज की बगल मत हो उन्हें कम से कम अब तो यह जान हो जाना चाहिए कि वे गलत दुनिया में रह रहे थे। हमारी फौजों की दक्षिण, उन की जनतंत्र-शक्ति को उन्होंने गलत तरीके से आँका था और उन्होंने समझा था कि जैसे अमेरिकी पैने के टुकड़े पर कई देशों में ऐसा हो गया जिसका सपना भारत में भी वह देख रहे थे वह विफल हो गया और हमें विश्वास है कि आगे भी ऐसी बाहरी साजिशें बिकन होती रहेंगी।

एकाध मामले को पटेल साहब ने उठाया है सीनेली के मामले में। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि शासन का कोई हिस्सा भी ऐसा है जहाँ कि कुछ न कुछ बानें पोसीदा नहीं रखी जाएँगी और सुरक्षा की तो रखी जाएगी लेकिन एकाध बातों के बारे में मैं खुद जानना चाहता हूँ। हमारे आठ हवाई आफिसर मार दिए गए, मुजी-बुरहमान की हत्या को कुछ घंटे पहले या एक दिन पहले की बात है। उसके बारे में अभी तक अफवाह है कि उन के हेलीकॉप्टर के ऊपर हमला हुआ और हमारे वे आफिसर जो घा रहे थे मार दिए गए। यह क्या हुआ, कोई घटना

[श्री बोलेनर बा]

हुई पुर्वतना हुई या किसी विदेशी सरकार का आक्रमण हुआ या बाद में बंगलादेश में जो हुआ उससे उन का संबंध है? क्योंकि बंगाला देश की सरकार एक मित्र सरकार थी। वह मुझे हुई बातें हैं। लेकिन हम जानना चाहते हैं कि कौन सी शक्ति उनके पीछे थी जिसमें हमारे 8 प्रकसनों की आर्में कई, वह महीन हुए और राम्ने में महीन हुए जबकि आ रहे थे।

इसी तरह जो पटेल साहब ने उदाहरण दिया है इजीप्ट का, इजरायल का, ईरान का और पाकिस्तान का कि कुल आमदनी के मुकाबिले में उन का डिफेंस का खर्चा बढ़ा है, मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि कुल आमदनी के मुकाबिले में हमको अपना खर्च बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। सुरक्षा के संबंध में हमने सही नीति अपनायी जिस समय कृष्णामेनन रक्षा मंत्री हुए थे। उस समय 6 करोड़ रुपए का रक्षा उत्पादन था। आज हम उससे बहुत आगे बढ़े हैं। इसलिए हमारा मूलभूत ध्येय यह होना चाहिए कि हम इस मामले में स्वावलम्बी बनें, रक्षा उत्पादन में जितना आगे बढ़ सके बढ़ें। इसके उत्पादन से हम काफी आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, मिजालइस के उत्पादन में हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं तो इसे हमें और ज्यादा बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। इसमें खर्चा हम ज्यादा करें, पाकिस्तान की नकल हमें नहीं करनी है। क्योंकि आज अमेरिका ने एक भी जेट लड़ाकू विमान का कारखाना पाकिस्तान में नहीं बनने दिया, एक भी टैंक बनाने का कारखाना पाकिस्तान में नहीं बनने दिया। एक पुर्जा भी खराब हो तो बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है। वह नकल हमें नहीं करनी है। किसी की गुलामी हमें नहीं करनी है। अगर कोई देश

हमारा मित्र है तो वह हमें अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने में सहायता दे, हमें रक्षा उत्पादन में सहायता दे। यही हमारा सच्चा मित्र होना। कुछ हमें जहाज मिल जाए उसके लिए हम अपना खर्चा बढ़ा दें यह सुरक्षा का तरीका नहीं होना। रक्षा उत्पादन में हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। अगर नहीं बढ़े होते तो अमरीका की पनडुब्बी नाजी को बुकाने में हम कामयाब नहीं हो सकते थे या कराची में पूरी रक्षा बन्दी के बावजूद यह जो हमने कमाल किया वह हम नहीं कर सकते थे। अगर सुमुद्र का खतरा बढ़ गया है और जो प्रधान मंत्री ने अभी हाल में बिनाबापसनम् में कहा था मैं समझता हूं कि उसके लिए रक्षा मंत्री और रक्षा विभाग सचेत है। वह नहीं है कि डिवांगो गांधिया में जो शक्ति है उसका मुकाबला हम अपने जहाजों के जरिए कर सकेंगे यह अशुभव है। अगर पमडुब्बियां के बारे में और सब मरीड के बारे में हम इतना कर सकते हैं कि हम कम से कम लागत में हमारा पूरा समुद्री तट सुरक्षित हो जाए, इसके लिए हम प्रयत्न करें और यह हम कर सकते हैं। कम से कम खर्च में अधिक से अधिक सुरक्षित हम कैसे हो सकते हैं, यह प्रयास तेज करने की जरूरत है।

एक सचिसमैन का सवाल बार बार उठता है। मेरा भी उसके लिए आग्रह है। रिटायरमेंट के बाद उनको कुछ जमीन देकर उस समस्या का समाधान मेरी समझ में नहीं होता है। क्यों नहीं आप ऐसा कोई उपाय निकालते जिससे उनका बकाया हो वह उनको देने के बाद आप कुछ ऐसा प्रबन्ध करें ताकि बैकवर्ड एरिजाज में वे स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज खड़ी कर सकें और उनके

लिए वह रत परसेंट भी आप दे दीजिए, बाकी 75 परसेंट बैंक का कर्जा होता है, 15 परसेंट बैकवर्ड एरिया में सबसिडी आप देते हैं इस तरह से देश का औद्योगीकरण भी बढ़ेगा और छोटे बड़े कस्बों में वे लोग बढ़े हो जाएंगे। राष्ट्र के उत्पादन में बढ़ि होगी और उनके पुनर्वास की समस्या का भी समाधान हो जाएगा। आपका कोई खर्चा नहीं बढ़ेगा और आप उनको चौड़ी राह दे देंगे।

कुछ बातों की ओर मैं और ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। कुछ बानें हमारी औपनिवेशिक व्यवस्था के चलते हमारे यहां चली आ रही हैं जैसे फीब के मामले में अंग्रेज आफिसर आम तौर पर जवानों पर विश्वास नहीं करते थे, क्योंकि वे गरीब तबके से आते थे और इसलिए प्रमोशन के जरिए होने वाले अफसरों का अनुपात नगण्य था। मैं रक्षा मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि क्या वह समय नहीं आ गया है कि जो प्रमोशन के जरिये अफसर हों उनका अनुपात कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत बढ़ाया जाय। मैं बहुत ज्यादा नहीं कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि कुछ और सुविधाएं दी गई हैं, कुछ प्रमोशन की सुविधाएं भी दी गई हैं, लेकिन यह भी आवश्यक है कि उनका अनुपात बढ़ाया जाए। उन में जो ज्यादा तड़बोकार होते हैं वह ज्यादा भागे बढ़ें।

ऐसे ही क्या आज यह आवश्यक है कि आम जवानों और फौजी अफसरों के मेस और खेल कूद के साधन सभी अलग रहें? अब जिन तरह की मरम्मत में हम रह रहे हैं उनमें हम यह नहीं समझते कि इन को अलग रखने की आवश्यकता है। अपनी योग्यता के मुताबिक, ओहदे के मुताबिक वह रहते हैं और उसके मुताबिक सारा काम करो है लेकिन एक आतुर

की भावना के लिए की अंग्रेजों ने वह बटवारा किया था उसको खरन करने की आवश्यकता है। दोनों के बीच एक सहोदर का भाव, मैत्री भाव बढ़े सके वह आवश्यक है और वह दीवार जो दोनों के बीच अंग्रेजों ने खड़ी की थी उसको जहां तक हो सके कमजोर किया जाय, खत्म किया जाय, उस दिशा में प्रयास करने की आवश्यकता है।

इसी पृष्ठभूमि में मैं एकाध बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। कुछ हवाई मंड़े बनाए गए थे, जैसे दरमंगा का एयर पोर्ट सिर्फ रक्षा के लिए बनाया गया था। उत्तर का खतरा अभी टला नहीं है। हमें विश्वास है कि माओवादी नेतृत्व चीन में टिक नहीं सकेंगे। आज नहीं तो कल, कल नहीं तो परसों उसे जाना है। माओ मर गए तो उनके बाद होगा, जिन्दा रहे तो शायद उन की भी दुर्गति हांगी। मगर फिर भी हमें खतरा है। ऐसी पृष्ठभूमि में जब कि हम सुरक्षा की अपनी तैयारी कर रहे हैं तो जो कुछ हमने एयर पोर्ट बनाए हैं, जैसे यह एयर पोर्ट 30-30 गावों को उजाड़ कर बनाया गया है, वह बड़ी सुरक्षित स्थिति में है, उस पर ध्यान दें और उसको रेल से या हाईवे से कनेक्ट करने की कोशिश करें।

इतना ही कह कर मैं इस आशा से अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ कि सुरक्षा के संबंध में पूरे प्रयास और स्पष्ट नीति के साथ हमारी सरकार कार्य करेगी।

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is heartening to note that India has become self-sufficient in the production of small arms. I was surprised to hear from some friends on this side something about the quality

[Sardar Swaran Singh Sakhil]

of our rifles with which I don't agree. I am surprised because, though they may not have visited the plants, I have visited them myself and I found that our rifles are in no way inferior to the Chinese rifles. The Chinese rifles break down after a thousand or two thousand rounds whereas our Indian made rifles can take even up to 10,000 rounds.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are an arms expert!

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: I have seen them myself.

But, regarding the Rifle Factory at Ishapore, they have very old machinery there, though they are doing a very good job of it. About 60 per cent of the machinery is old. They are working with counter shafts, which is quite old machinery, while in all the other plants in the country there are more up-to-date and self-driven machines. So, I would request the Minister in charge to see that a rehabilitation of this plant is done at the earliest so that modern arms could be made here also.

Regarding the Gun and Shell Factory at Cossipur, they are doing very well. They make things from small springs onwards up to the barrel of a tank. There also, there is need for renovation.

Again, there is a project called the Slip Gauge Sets project which is lying in cold storage with the Ministry at the Centre for the last three years. The cost of the plant was estimated at Rs. 35 lakhs at that time. If that plant had been established, we would have saved a lot of foreign exchange. These slip gauges are still being imported by the country for domestic use. This slip gauges plant has to be set up as early as possible. With the same establishment, they can run it. After four years, I am told, the West Bengal Government has given a notice that they will withdraw the

land which was given adjacent to the Cossipur factory; they want to withdraw this because of financial difficulties. Finance is coming in the way. If you do not want to have it, you should say so. It is very difficult to get these from abroad. This scheme was taken in hand soon after the outbreak of the Second World War. But till today we have been importing I am told that Ghana placed an order for 100 gauges, but they had to refuse. We can earn a lot of foreign exchange if we go ahead with this project.

Regarding pistol project, I remember, in reply to my question in this House, Mr. Shukla said that they would make pistols in two years. This was in 1971. When the Haksar Committee submitted the project to the Centre, the estimated cost was Rs. 1.2 crores. Today the revised estimate is Rs. 2.6 crores. If the Government had given their approval earlier, it would have saved Rs. 1.4 crores on this. If at all we want to do anything, we should take up the project and finish it early. We should not prolong it. An imported pistol costs Rs. 10,000. I cannot buy a pistol for Rs. 10,000. I have got a licence with me for the last ten years, but I am not able to buy one because of the high price. The Indian pistol will cost only Rs. 1,200. Either we should go ahead with the project or we should give it up. We do not want this kind of escalation. If we do not need, then why should we have it at all?

Now I come to the point regarding apprentices. I am glad that the hon. Minister has said yesterday that 2,774 apprentices have been taken so far. But considering the total labour strength of the ordnance factories, 2,774 is nothing; it is a very insignificant figure. You give them training for three years in the ordnance factories. It is a specialised job. But after training them for three years, if you do not provide them with jobs,

what will they do? They cannot become taxi-drivers or shopkeepers. If you are giving them training, please give them job after the training is over. Otherwise, do not train them at all. I would suggest that those persons who have been trained should be given jobs in the ordnance factories. This training is not a new thing. No doubt it is in the 20-point programme. But the ordnance factories have been giving training previously also. These young people, who are trained, should be given jobs. Otherwise, they do not know what to do after receiving the training.

Now I come to the point regarding pension. It takes two or three years for a retired person to start getting his pension. When you are retiring a person, you should start giving him the pension within one or two months, within a reasonable period. He should not be made to wait for two or three years. The delay which is now there should be cut. I am told that Government have agreed to the 16-point rise in the price index. In that case, I do not understand why the pensioners have not been given the due increase. If we agree to something, then we should give that. Otherwise, do not make promises. This does not lead us anywhere.

My last point is regarding modern arms being acquired by our neighbour, Bangladesh. Everybody knows that Bangladesh is trying to get modern arms from USA or somewhere. There is no threat to Bangladesh from India or from Burma, China or Pakistan. Against whom will they use these arms? Have we made any protest in this regard? I would request the Government to be very vigilant about it. With these words, I support the Demands.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will not take much time and will not deal with many matters.

Yesterday, while intervening in the debate, Shri Gadgil said that he

would look into the matter particularly relating to the ceiling on piece-work imposed on the defence employees. Due to this ceiling, the defence employees are already losing from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 per month. This matter should be dealt with immediately. There is another thing. The Defence Ministry always gives to the private parties work for producing some high-priced things, which could be produced in the defence establishments. This is very unfair. If high-priced piece-work is done by the defence employees in the defence establishments, they can have some benefits, but they are not given this work. It looks very odd and it irritates the defence employees. They say that they can do this, they have the machinery and everything, but that is not utilised. The Defence Minister must look into this and should do something so that the work which can be done by the employees themselves with the machinery and implements being available in the defence establishments, is done by them. They must be given this work.

There is another problem which was also raised yesterday. In Ishapore establishment, already about 6000 persons have retired. Like this in many establishments many people have retired, but the resultant vacancies have not been filled up. The defence employees have been praised and, there is no doubt that they are up to our expectations and they have done their job, but they should not be further burdened with work, if they have done good work. You have put the ceiling on piece-work and by not filling these vacancies, are taking the same quantity of work from the present employees. This is most unjust and the Defence Minister should look into it. You know, yesterday a reference was made to Mr. Hansda and Mr. Abraham, and some other leaders of defence employees. They are still languishing in jail under MISA or DIR. Their cases should be taken very seriously and if there is no charge of sabotage or anything.

[Shri Biren Dutta]

like that against them, why should they rot in prison? They are leaders well recognised by the Government as well as the employees. Now, the time has come when the cases of all the recognised leaders of defence employees detained under whatever law, MISA or DIR, should be reviewed. All the vacancies must be filled up soon and the high-priced jobs should be given to them and the 50 per cent ceiling should go. All these things require immediate attention of the Minister in charge. I will also draw the attention of the new Minister who has been so much welcomed by everybody to this so that he may look into it and do something to help in these matters.

With these words, I conclude, Sir.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): At the outset I would like to congratulate the new Minister of Defence and the new Minister of Defence Production for their achievements in this very important wing of administration. We know Bansilalji for his sturdy ability and practical vision of life and so I hope his experience and his farsightedness will enable him to do justice to this important wing of the administration.

Defence of a free nation is the essential ingredient for its existence. So, the most important factor, while discussing the question of our country's defence, is to determine the extent of threat perceived by the country. The nature of threat may be different depending upon the physical, economic, sociological, political or military causes. The threat may emanate from within the country or may come from outside. It may also happen that at a given time the threat felt by a country may be due to a combination of these different factors.

Keeping all these aspects in mind, when we analyse closely the increased threat to our security at this

particular time, it becomes incumbent on us to plead for increased capacity of defence preparedness to defend our borders against any eventuality that may arise in future.

The immediate neighbour of ours in the west, Pakistan, continues to make concerted and expensive efforts to augment the already considerable strength of its Armed Forces; and the hon. Members who have spoken in this debate have already pointed out to what extent Pakistan has gathered arms and ammunitions from foreign countries such as USA and even some Gulf countries. So, it is needless to describe all the details, as the time at my disposal is limited.

Similarly, in the north, China, apart from helping Pakistan to recoup the losses it has suffered in the 1971 war, has not responded to our initiative and efforts to pursue a policy of peace and friendship with India. On the other hand China continue a propaganda campaign against India on imaginary and flimsy grounds and the House knows that the hon. Minister of Defence while replying to the question stated how our jawans in the north were killed by the Chinese.

14 hrs.

Similarly, in Bangladesh, we all know that there was brutal assassination of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his family with other respected leaders. This is an indication to us that at any time stability in that region may not be there and there is danger to the security and safety of our country. Therefore, the country has to build and sustain the capability to deal with threats that might arise in the foreseeable future. While every Indian is proud of our jawans, their dedication for the cause of the country's independence and integrity and their achievements in the last wars, we cannot but try to remove

the shortcomings, if any, in our defence. It is stated, in one of the articles published in the Newspapers—

"the improvement of mobility of Indian Army should be our major concern. The operation of our Army in 1971 on the western front brought out the inability to move ahead into enemy territory even after achieving tactical surprise. The article written by Gen. B. N. Sarkar attributed this failure to 'inadequacies at higher command levels'. Therefore, adequate attention should be paid to acquire more personnel carriers to enable our infantry units to follow up an armoured thrust into the enemy territory in the time of war. Simultaneously, adequate provision should be made to see that enough facilities are created in the forward areas for the convenient deployment of our forces."

It is learnt, Pakistan in the last five years, has not only improved the quality of its air force, but it has phased out its old F-86 fighters and F-104 interceptors and replaced them with dual purpose Mirage and MIG 19 fighter squadrons. I would like to impress upon the Government that the Government should develop know-how to produce this Mirage with the assistance of French know-how so that the sense of pride and security should prevail amongst our jawans and people of the country. Any country striving to establish its place in the region must develop a degree of self-reliance in sophisticated weaponry.

Regarding Navy, many hon. Members have spoken and they have pointed out the inadequacies. So, I would not like to repeat. I would only like to impress that we must try to develop our own, or acquire, maritime reconnaissance aircraft at an early date so that our Navy is well equipped. Last but not the least I would like to mention a few words

about the defence and defence factories especially in my State of Orissa. A few years ago a Naval Training Centre was inaugurated by our beloved Prime Minister. But later on we found that no action was taken to see that the Training Centre is commissioned at the earliest. I would like to impress, especially upon our hon. Deputy Minister who happens to come from that State to see that this is commissioned.

Similarly, we are told—it is also reported in the papers that a cantonment is coming up in Orissa State. If it is a fact, I would request the Minister of Defence that he should take measures to commission that cantonment for Orissa because we are not having any cantonment in the State.

My friend from Haryana, Shri Rao Burendra Singh spoke about martial race etc. who should be given preference. I do not agree with him there; as an Indian, the whole country, may be Bengal, Orissa, Maharashtra or any other part of the country, belongs to India and therefore I would request the hon. Minister he should see that from all parts of the country, the army officers and jawans are recruited and facilities for their recruitment are created in those States so that the States feel about their dedication and their share in the defence for the the defence and integrity of the country as a whole.

With these words, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this chance.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagao). Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the increase in the armed strength of Pakistan, the use of oil-riches for sophisticated weapons in the Gulf, the uncertainty with China and the events in Bangladesh, all together, will again force us to

[Shri Erasmo De Sequeira]

deviate from our resources, from development to defence, more than we can afford at this moment of our history.

And, Sir, within our frontiers, the welcome oil-find at Bombay-High has added to our naval necessities.

When weaponry is changing from shells to missiles, with electronic sophistication every day—and already we are moving into lasers,—the decisions that this Government is going to have to make very very soon, are probably much more important, than the decisions that were made around 1962; they are not only important for our defence preparedness, but they will have a considerable and major impact on the economy, and social development of the country.

It is with this end in view that I say that it will be necessary for Government, while making those decisions, to bear in mind above all, that for one rupee for defence, there is one less for development.

I now wish to make some suggestions about what Government should bear in mind, while making those decisions.

The first thing that Government has to realise, and to keep always in view, is the fact that the capital expenditure in defence is not even, but cyclical; because the major weapons systems have to be bought at one time, and they have to be renewed, as weapon technology advances. Therefore, I feel that besides the Roll-on planning that Government is presently doing, as far as the capital side of the defence expenditure specially is concerned, it will have to have a perspective plan for a period longer than five years, and it will have to budget, as an entire Government, to give Defence from time to time more money, than it gives it

every year, to meet these cycles in capital expenditure.

When buying from outside, I think, Government should learn from the experience of the past, and remember, that in the pinch, it is much better to have brought arms from a commercial source rather than from a super-power, who can twist your arm when you are in trouble.

One thing which, I think, the Government should seriously consider while making these decisions, is whether we can leap-frog technology instead of going from the sophistication we have, to the next stage, whether we can go one or two stages further. It might save us money in the long run.

It will be necessary for Government to ensure that in every decision it makes, it keeps the cost as low as it can, and before thinking of increasing merely in numerical strength, I think, Government should always look first whether it can increase the effectiveness of the existing strength. I will give you an example, to illustrate. Before adding squadrons of tanks to your cavalry, I say, you should increase the effectiveness of the existing squadrons by having an officer in each tank. It has been tried by other countries and, I understand, in many cases, it has worked.

We know that this expenditure is inevitable, but a considerable factor in what impact it has on economic development, will depend upon how much of a peace-time role, and how much of a developmental role, we can find for our armed forces. All the three branches of the Services have regular daily PTI wonder how much of this physical conditioning can be done in developmental work, in the building of roads, or lining of canals. I think this is an area to be examined by the Government.

Considerable numbers of able-bodied youngmen are being de-mobbed

from the forces every year. It will be of considerable impetus to economic development, if these men, during the time they spend in active service, can be trained, especially in technical trades. I think there is considerable scope for use of military service as a vocational training institutions. I do not think that Government is doing anywhere near enough in this particular area.

Those who are de-mobbed go back all over the country from wherever they came, and their availability in a crisis, then becomes more difficult. We also know there are areas on our borders which are going to be sensitive for years and years to come, and one project that Government should seriously consider—both as a measure of defence preparedness, as well as a measure of cost reduction—is that these men who are de-mobbed should be settled in these sensitive areas, and remain in semi-Permanent reserve in units which fall in and exercise regularly. The Kibbutz system of Israel is one that we should closely study, to see how much we can use of it in our own country.

When I talk of non-full time service, I would also like to express on behalf of all parliamentarians the great pride that we all felt this year, in the fact that the territorial Army contingent at the Republic Day Parade was commanded by a Member of Parliament, a good friend of both of us, Shri K. P. Singh Deo. I feel that another area where considerable savings in defence expenditure can be obtained, is in the area of defence production. There are many defence production plants in this country which today are producing more civilian material, than defence material. I do not know if there are some which are producing on defence material at all. I think it is time for Government to examine these plants, and spin them out of the defence production system into the

Industrial Development Ministry, because then I think it will be possible for this particular organisation to specialise, and improve defence production.

Like most institutions that are run by Government, the defence production establishment grew ad hoc decision by ad hoc decision. The result we all know. I think it is time for a comprehensive systems analysis, for a management audit, of the entire defence production establishment, so that we may not merely have expansion and modernisation of equipment but improvement in management, for better performance at a better cost.

In this respect, I would like to mention one detail where I think savings can be obtained. When the defence production establishment is going in for a new item of manufacture, to my mind, it should first examine whether it would not be worthwhile to farm it out to an existing civilian establishment, and when this decision is being made, it is not only the cost of the item that should be considered, but also the increased capital requirement that would be needed if this was made in the defence production establishment.

There is need for increased co-ordination among the services I hope that a structure will be developed for this, whether in the form of a Joint Staff or something else—I do not know. But there is one matter which arose recently which was unfortunate, which was the controversy within the services about aerial surveillance. Fortunately, it was sorted out before it got out of hand. I understand that it may raise its ugly head again. I hope that Government will see that it does not. It is not nice to see one service warring with another, and using all kinds of public relations gimmicks.

There is something which has been mentioned by several members, and

[Shri Erasmo De sequeira]

that is the gap between officers and men. This is a subject that is going to arise increasingly in future. I do not in any way wish to say anything ill of the relationship that exists between the officers and the men in our forces. I think it is excellent, and a credit to both the officers and the men. But this is a matter which is going to arise increasingly. Government should have a look at it. I think the area that they must examine in a limit on the perquisites at the top, in favour of benefit to the many.

As I said in the beginning, these are major decisions that have to be taken. I would be far happier if they were taken by a Government within its term, because even in the matter of defence,....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your favourite thing.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA:—Government must realise that for the first time since the emergency....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are going out of the way.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA:—we are a country divided within ourselves.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Eruakulam Why?)

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: If you have not realised it Doctor, I cannot tell you in two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On Defence, you have made your points. Now you are stepping from Defence into politics.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: Even from the point of view of national security, to me it is essential, that democracy should be immediately restored.

श्री एरसो रॉस-सेक्वेरा (मिजमाव.व.):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बीसरी बंशीलाल जी को बर्खास्त देने के पहले मैं प्रधान मंत्री को बर्खास्त देता हूँ कि उन्होंने सही व्यक्ति को सही समय पर सही जगह बिठाया है—राइट मैन इन राइट टाइम ऐट राइट प्लेस। हमारे बंशी लाल जी दो लड़ाइयों के जूरमा हैं—एक तो आजादी की लड़ाई और दूसरी हरयाना में गरीबी को हटाने के लिए एक बड़ी लड़ाई। आज हरयाना के हर गांव को रोड, हर कुएं को बिजली, हर घर में घनाज उन्होंने दिया है और यह न सिर्फ बड़ा हुआ है बल्कि हरयाना आज पूरे देश को आनज सप्लाई करने की स्थिति में है। इसीलिए मैं समझता हूँ प्रधान मंत्री ने सोचा कि वह जिस क्षेत्र में काम कर रहे थे वह बड़ा छंटा है, इस बारने उन की नेशनल सेक्टर पर ला कर डिफेंस मिनिस्टर बनाया है। मैं मंत्री जी को भी बर्खास्त देता हूँ इस वास्ते कि उन्होंने चार्ज लेते ही एक बड़ा काम यह किया कि जवानों का जो ऐक्टिव सर्विस का पीरियड है उस को बढ़ाया है और दूसरे उन की तनख्वाहों में रिटायरमेंट के बाद 45 से 95 रुपये तक की वृद्धि की है। दो चीजें उन्होंने बहुत ही अच्छी की है क्योंकि ए हैप्पी सोल्जर इज ऐन एसेट दु दि कंट्री। इसलिए मैं उन को एक बार और बर्खास्त देता हूँ।

अब एक कंट्रोवर्सी उठाने की कांजिश की जा रही है हाउस में, मैं समझता हूँ यह कंट्रोवर्सी नहीं होनी चाहिए। अपने अपने पोलिटिकल व्यूज को जो डिफेंस के बजट में ला रहे हैं यह सही नहीं है। यह मार्शल रेंस और नान-मार्शल रेंस का सवाल यहाँ नहीं है। क्यों कि हर आदमी आज मिलिट्री में आ सकता है। लेकिन मिलिट्री में आने का मतलब पिकनिक में जाना नहीं है। अगर कोई महाशय युद्ध का श्रेष्ठ क्या होता है यह देखने के पहले 16 हजार फुट की ऊंचाई पर जा कर सिर्फ एक मिनट बहा खड़े रह कर बापस आएँ तो पता चलेगा कि मिलिट्री में जाना क्या होता है।

या एक महाशय को ले जा कर आसाम में दसदल और कीचड़ में एकाच भिन्ट के लिए खड़ा कर दिया जाय तो पता चल जायगा या अपने राजस्थान में रेगिस्तान में जाने से क्या लगेगा कि भिक्षु में काम करना क्या होता है ? इसलिए जो लोग बहुत जमाने से यह काम करने आ रहे हैं उन को उस में ज्यादा जगह देनी चाहिए । यह नेशनल इंटेरेस्ट में है । यह नहीं कि वह आदमी कोई दूसरा काम नहीं कर सकता है । कहीं और ब्लक बनना या टाइपिस्ट बनना या प्रिंटर बनना बहुत सारे काम हैं और बहुत आसान काम हैं । इसलिए युद्ध के क्षेत्र में हम को कोई रिस्क नहीं लेना चाहिए ।

एक जमाना ऐसा था कि हम लोग समझने थे कि हिमालय हमारी दीवार है, लेकिन अब वह हिमालय हमारे डिफेंस की दीवार नहीं रहा है । अब हरयाना का आदमी, पंजाब का आदमी, यू० पी० का आदमी, राजस्थान का आदमी बड़ा अपनी दीवार बन कर खड़ा हुआ है । तो हम को इस में ऊपर गब करना चाहिए । क्यों कि हमारी पुष्प भूमि है । यह नहीं कि एक हिस्सा छोटा दूसरा हिस्सा बड़ा है । बल्कि पूरा हिन्दुस्तान एक है और सब हिस्से बराबर हैं । हर आदमी को बराबर मौजू काम दिया जा रहा है । अगर यह कहे कि महाराष्ट्र में इनकी शूगर फ़ैक्ट्रीज क्यों है, बंगाल में क्यों नहीं हैं तो यह कोई उचित बात नहीं है । जो आदमी जिस जगह के लिए मौजू हो उस जगह पर वह आदमी बँटाया जाना चाहिए और उस को वह काम दिया जाना चाहिए ।

श्री शारदादे राव (बोसी) . यही अंग्रेज भी कहा करते थे । यही तर्क अंग्रेज देते थे ।

श्री एन राज गोपाल रेड्डी . पाकिस्तान का बार बार जिक्र किया जा रहा है । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उचित नहीं है । यह इतना

छोटा मामला है कि जब दो पाकिस्तान ने तो उस को 14 दिन में हम ने खत्म किया । तो अब जो है उस के बास्ते बंशीलाल जी को सात दिन काफी है, वह ठीक हो जायगा । वह पाकिस्तान चाहना से अमेरिका से, यल्फ कट्टीज से और पता नहीं कहां कहां से हथियार ले रहा है । मैं इसको एक उपमा के जरिए बतलाना चाहता हूँ, अगर किसी आदमी को पानी पीना हो वह कोई थड़ा रख कर उस में अमेरिका का पानी, चाहना का पानी और टर्कों का पानी ला ला कर रखे तो वह पानी गंदा हो जाता है और थोड़ी देर में सूख जाता है । अगर किसी को पानी की जरूरत है सिंचाई के लिए या पीने के लिए तो जैसे हरयाने में बंशीलाल जी ने ट्यूबवेल लगाए हैं वैसे ही उस को ट्यूबवेल लगाने चाहिए और हिन्दुस्तान ने अपने ट्यूबवेल लगा लिए हैं । किसी से उधार पानी लाने की जरूरत हम को नहीं है । तो पाकिस्तान से हम को डरने की जरूरत नहीं है । एक बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी हमारे बंशीलाल जी पर है और वह यह है कि 30 हजार मुरब्बा मील हमारी जमीन पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है । मैं कई बार—मार्गिंग की बात नहीं करना चाहता । लेकिन बार बार अब तक पाकिस्तान बेवकूफी कर चुका है । अगर पाचवीं बार भी वह बेवकूफी करे तो काश्मीर का वह हिस्सा जो उस के कब्जे में है उस को हम वापस ले सकें ना वह जायज बात होगी । यह बहुत जरूरी है । भुट्टो साहब एक समय कहते थे कि हम हजार साल तक लडेगे । अब वे अपने जमाने में एक-आध बार लड़ाई करने वाले हैं या नहीं, इस को अच्छाई-बुराई के बास्ते उन्हीं पर छोड़ देना चाहिये ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जंग सिर्फ हथियारों से लड़ी जाती है—यह कहना गलत है । जो जबान हथियार लेकर चलता है, लड़ना तो उस के ऊपर निर्भर करता है । पाकिस्तान के साथ चार लड़ाइयां हुई हैं जिन में साबित हो चुका है कि पांच पाकिस्तानियों की जगह

[श्री राज गोपाल रेड्डी]

एक हिन्दुस्तानी लड़ सकता है। मैं चाहूंगा—बसीलालजी से कि हमारे सैनिकों को जो ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है, उस को और ज्यादा मजबूत और सक्षम कर दें। दूसरे—जैसा आप कहते हैं—ग्रामीं मूज आन इट्स स्टमक—तो हमारे जवानों के लिये खाने-पीने का बहुत अच्छा इंतजाम होना चाहिये। जितना भी अच्छे से अच्छा खाना हम खिला सकते हैं, वह उन को देना चाहिये। ट्रेनिंग के साथ साथ उन को बेहतरीन-से-बेहतरीन खाना दिया जाय।

इस के साथ ही रिटायरमेंट का सवाल है—जब हमला हो रहा था, तब मैंने कहा था कि ऐसा आदमी है जो देश के लिये जान देता है, और दूसरी तरफ ऐसे लोग भी हैं जो देशवासियों की जान लेते हैं। इस लिये मैं समझता हूँ—दस-बीस परसेंट जो हमारी फोर्सेज के रिटायर्ड आदमी हैं उन को ट्रेनिंग के लिये मरगिन करना चाहिये, क्योंकि वे डिमिशन के साथ काम करते हैं। एक निवेदन मुझे यह करना है कि हमारे जवानों को बैरेक्स में रहना पड़ता है, वे अपनी फैमिलीज साथ नहीं रख सकते हैं—मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन को फैमिली साथ रखने की भी थोड़ी-बहुत सहूलियत दी जानी चाहिये। इसी तरह से जर्मिलिट्री पर्सनल का एक जगह में दूसरी जगह के लिये तबादला होता है—तो वहाँ पर उन को जाना पड़ता है। लेकिन वे अपने बच्चों को साथ नहीं ले जा सकते हैं, क्योंकि एजेंट्स का कॉन्ट्रोल है और भीटियम हर स्टेट में अलग अलग होता है।

श्री भगवत राव, आन. व. (भाग नुर)
इस के लिये सैन्ट्रल स्कूज है।

श्री एस. राज गोपाल रेड्डी बहुत बड़बुद है। ए डेमिक इयर के खत्म होने तक तो उन फैमिलीज को वहाँ रहना ही पड़ता है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि एकेडेमिक इयर खत्म होने तक उन को कोई दूसरी जगह, चाहे बोडी इन्की-रियर हो, वेवे, इस से उन को दिक्कत नहीं होगी। हमारे आफिषर्स आनस्ट हैं, वे अपनी तनख्वाह पर ही निर्भर रहते हैं, उन को दो फैमिलीज मॉन्टेन करने में बड़ी दिक्कत होगी है। हमारे आफिषर्स को फाइनेन्शल बरीज नहीं होनी चाहिये।

अतः मैं एक चीज और कहना चाहता हूँ—पाकिस्तान और चायना कबो हमारे देश पर हमेशा नजर रखते हैं। जब कोई देश ऊँचा होता है, बड़ा होता है, उस की टज्जत होती है, तो दूसरों की आँखें जलती हैं। हमारे बसीलाल जी खेती करनेवाले हैं, वे जानते हैं जब खेत हरा-भरा हो जाता है, तो जगली जानवर, हरे-भरे खेत में घुसने की कोशिश करते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा—वे हम हरे-भरे खेत में जगली जानवरों को घुसने में मजबूती के साथ रोकें।

मैं उन को एक बार फिर बधाई देता हूँ—हमारे जा दो श्री मिनिस्टर्स हैं—वे भी खेती-बाड़ी में मगधिन हैं। एक मराठा हैं, हम जानते हैं कि मराठा कभी भी जिन्दा पीछे नहीं हटता है। हमारे पटनायक जी खेती-बाड़ी करने वाले किसान आदमी हैं, वे एक इंच जमीन के लिये भी जान देते हैं लिये तैयार हैं। इन तीनों के हाथ में हमारे देश की सुरक्षा बहुत मजबूत है और आने वाले जमाने में और ज्यादा मजबूत होगी—यह कहने हुए, आप ने जो समय दिया है, उस के लिये आप को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Khed):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I would like to congratulate the Defence Production Minister, Mr. Vithal Gadgil, for the assurance he has given on the floor of the House yesterday while intervening in the debate that we have achieved self-sufficiency in small arms. Sir, we

have also achieved a reasonable competence in the field of Defence Production. According to Defence Production Minister, we are marching towards self-sufficiency. Our ordnance factories are doing well and he also referred to some of the old factories. They need modernisation and he gave an example of Ordnance factory at Poona. The factory at Poona is one of the largest Ordnance factories in this country. It is hundred years old and that factory needs modernisation and sophistication. Most of the equipments in that factory have become old and obsolete and they need replacement. As far as Ordnance factories are concerned, there should be participation of workers in their management. It is a good sign but some of my friends will not agree with me. I do not claim myself to be a trade unionist. But what I feel is that in the Ordnance factories there should not be Trade Union organisations because in many factories—I have experience—there are trade unions which belong to those groups whose political affiliations are to the banned organisation of R.S.S and Jan Sangh. For the time being, we should not have trade unions in these factories. That is my first suggestion.

Then in the context of the large scale building of offensive military preparedness and capability by the neighbouring countries across our borders, it is necessary for us to have a planning in this sector. As far as our Air Force and Naval Force are concerned, we must have sophisticated aircrafts as well as other equipments which are used by our military personnel. The Minister has assured us that we are modernising and we are laying stress on sophistication. I do hope that under the leadership of this 'Trimurti'—Mr. Bansi Lal, Mr. Gadgil and Mr. Patnaik, one is 'Jaat', the other is Maratha and the third is Janaki Bhallab, that means, 'Shri Ram' who is a Kshatriya and who had killed Ravana and Asuras—this country in the future will be able to face any eventuality which may come

across the border. Yesterday Mr. Indrajit Gupta and today Mr. Deshmukh had referred to our Air power and Naval power and they had made very good suggestions. As far as Air Force is concerned, we have got Canberras, Gnats and Hunters. Now Canberras and Hunters are out-dated. In regard to the manoeuvrability of Gnats, about which we had experiences in 1965 and 1972, I do not know whether we will be able to manage with these equipments against the Mirage which Pakistan is able to get from France and other countries. Perhaps our Defence Minister might tell this House, with the radar system, missile and other facilities that we have got, whether we will be able to face the enemy attack. This Mirage can fly at a very low altitude which could not be detected by radars and it could avoid missile attack. I am not a military expert. I have read these things in some newspapers and books.

Now, we have got dangers from two sides or three sides, from Northern side, North-Eastern side and the Western side. China has equipped Pakistan with sophisticated weapons. For the last six or seven years China has been doing it consistently. Pakistan is also getting or trying to get military hardware and equipments and sophisticated weapons not only from China, but from the USA, France, European countries and Gulf countries also. As far as the military power of China and Pakistan is concerned, we will have to make up our mind and make our army and Defence preparedness much more strong than what they are today. The Defence Ministry in its Report says that there is constraint of resources. When this threat from some countries nearing our border is there, I think, this constraint of resources should be given second thought and more money should be allocated for making purchases, if possible, from outside. Though our defence forces are for defence purpose, taking into consideration the threat from Pakistan or China, are we going to have a only

[Shri Anant Rao Patil]

defensive force? We will also have to attack if there is an attack from outside. If there is counter attack from our side, then we must equip our jawans and officers with all the latest types of military equipment which they need. We have got our jawan power and our officer power but if they are not given the best equipment, the capability of our jawans and officers will be wasted. That is why, I request the Defence Minister to try his level best to seek more funds and to make our army stronger than what it is today.

Then, I refer to one or two more things. As far as training and recruitment in the Academy is concerned where the officers are given ranks, what happens is that a boy who comes from a rich family or from an urban area and whose parents are officers, gets entrance into the Academy but another boy who is very strong and very capable but comes from a poor family and rural area, does not get entrance into the Academy. Some way has to be found for this. There should be some proportion for boys who come from rural areas to get entrance into the Academy. Otherwise, there will be disparity between the rich and the poor and this disparity should not be there as far as getting admission in the Academy is concerned.

I just referred to Jats and Marathas. They were fighters. I am reminded of the time when China attacked in 1962 and we were mauled and humiliated. On 26th January, 1963, when we were celebrating the Republic Day, a small programme was arranged in the evening and Lata Mangeshkar was to sing a song there. When she sung a song

ऐ रे बतन लें गों जरा घाँख में भर लो पानी ।

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had tears in his eyes. What was the meaning of that song? When our jawans were fighting there on the high altitudes of Himalayas, with blood in their

eyes, what were we doing in our homes? We were celebrating Diwali. She reminded :

वाई हम दिवाली बना रहे हैं और बूझनी जान की बाड़ी लगा कर होनी खेल रहे हैं, अपने खून को हिमालय को बर्फ में गिरा रहे हैं । उन बारे में हम कुछ करने वाले हैं कि नहीं ।

That reminds me that all these jawans who go back after the battle field or when they retire from service, have no place in society.

They do not get any recognition. They must be given recognition; otherwise we will not be able to attract young boys to the Defence Services. Lastly, about cantonments. A lot of complaints are heard about cantonments, because of the composition of their management. The chairman of the cantonment board is a Major or a Colonel; and the vice-chairman is a civilian. There is a struggle every day in their functioning. There are stresses and strains; and as such the cantonments do not function smoothly or properly. Nearly 35 or 40 years back, thousands of acres of land were taken over for Defence purposes in some areas. Out of them, there are large areas of land lying idle and fallow, which the Defence people are not using. We have been representing for the last 5 or 6 years to give this land to the agriculturists on the basis of payment of rentals for a year or for one crop, so that the later might cultivate it and have something to subsist upon. This land is vacant and un-utilized. This matter should be looked into. I hope that under the leadership of this 'Trimurti', things will improve, and that we will be in a better position to defend our country. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): I must congratulate the 'Trimurti' of Ministers in the Defence Ministry, as the Members who spoke before me had called them. At the same time, I reiterate what Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy had said, I have no

doubt that these three Ministers will tone up the defence organisation. In the report it is said that there will be no complacency. I am not going to repeat what the other Members had said. I am going to speak only about the infra-structure. In spite of all the sophisticated equipment, we will not be able to fight if we have no infra-structure. I have seen with my own eyes during the Chinese aggression in 1962, all the people of Tezpur had to leave for other places. I had occasion to go there for rehabilitation. I appeal to the Minister to keep those days in mind. Assam is a strategic State as far as defence is concerned. During the days of the Chinese aggression, several MPs. went up to Bongaigaon. They could not proceed further due to huge flood. When we came back to Delhi, we reported to the then Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru. He was kind enough to order the construction of the roads and the laying of the broad gauge railway line from Calcutta to Bongaigaon. He had also ordered the construction of a bridge over the Brahmaputra and a railway line from Jogighopa to Gauhati via Goalpara. But the bridge over Brahmaputra is still to be constructed at Jogighopa. There are now two high way roads. called the first highway road and the second high way road known as lateral roads. These lateral roads were also constructed in the times of our great departed leader Mr. Nehru, who had given money from his own resources. That road is dilapidated now. Nobody can use these roads, now. Bridges were constructed over the rivers, spending huge sums of money from West Bengal border to Jinadi river touching the First Highway road. Since then, the roads have been neglected. Gravel is not being completed and we cannot go by a car on that road. If China again attacks, you can imagine what will happen to Assam. Assam is in India. China and Pakistan are not only the two countries inimical towards us. After the assassination of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, I have my own doubts about Bangladesh as

well. After the installation of the Khondaker regime in Bangla Desh, it appeared, in the papers that they are trying to follow an unfriendly attitude towards us. It has been in the air for some time. People who come from our neighbouring country of Bangladesh say that we should not take their friendship for granted. Therefore, there is danger from that side too. So, Assam which is in India is surrounded by foreign countries, on one side is China and Burma and on another side is the not-so-reliable—now Bangla Desh. So, the infra-structure must be there.

I know that Shri Bansī Lal is a man of dynamism. We know how he built his State. Before that, Haryana was a backward region. Here I would like to say that from the very beginning I was against the bifurcation of small States. Sir, you know very well that because of bifurcation, the small States have not been able to build up their States, in the north-eastern region. Here is yet another example. Punjab was divided into two parts. It is only because of Shri Bansī Lal that Haryana has been brought to the level of the most advanced States of India. It is the first State that has the highest per capita income in India. As my hon. friend, Shri Ram Gopal Reddy, has mentioned just now. In Haryana every village is electrified and is connected by pucca cement concrete road. I had occasion to visit that State and had seen village after village connected by good roads. There is also facility of water supply in every village. I hope he will do something in the border areas also in the same way as he has done in his home State.

Then, I will be falling in my duty if I do not mention that in my capacity as the Chairman of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes I had occasion to examine the Secretary of the Defence Ministry thrice. The Defence Ministry were reluctant to accept the principle of reservation for the scheduled Castes and Scheduled

[Shri D. Basumatari]

Tribes in the services on the ground that this may create disunity in the services. I cannot accept that argument. This principle of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is a constitutional provision. It is a guarantee incorporated in the Constitution by the Constituent Assembly. So, it cannot be subject to criticism by any department or Ministry. Of course, it is mentioned in the Report of the Ministry that they are looking into the matter. But I want the Defence Minister to accept the policy of reservation in services, as in other departments and Ministries.

My, hon. friend, Shri Anantrao Patil has lightened my problem by saying that there is discrimination in recruitment to the armed forces. I will describe it in my popular term as "reservation of mentality". Even among the non-Scheduled Caste people, all of them do not get the same treatment, the same facilities and the same opportunities. The son of an officer always becomes an officer and the son of a jawan always becomes a jawan. A jawan has always to do more work than an officer. That is why I say that there should be reservation of posts in both non-commissioned and commissioned ranks. Similarly, there should be reservation in the matter of promotion also.

When all the other Ministries of the Government of India accept the principle of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, I cannot understand why the Defence Ministry alone could not accept it. When I raised this question with the out-going Secretary, he said that I have to approach the army personnel. As the Chairman of a Committee, how could I approach the army personnel? So, I approached the Defence Minister, when he told me that there cannot be

any objection to the acceptance of this principle in defence also. Therefore, I appeal to the three Ministers in the Defence Ministry, particularly the most Dynamic leader, Shri Bansi Lal, to ensure that this principle would not be subjected to any criticism. It will not result in disunity in the armed services. So, the principle of reservation should be accepted. I hope the Minister will reply to this point in his reply.

*SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN
(Cuddalore): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to express my views on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence under discussion.

The Ministry of Defence has sought the approval of this House for meeting its financial requirements through these Demands for Grants. The hon. Members who preceded me raised the question of adequacy of the allocations sought for by the Ministry of Defence, especially in the context of growing Defence needs of the country. Looking at the situation prevalent in our country and viewing the grave situation prevailing in the world, I am personally of the view that the Ministry of Defence should be in a position to make appropriations from the Budget as much money as they need, without even coming before this House. The Ministry of Defence is not like other Ministries of the Government of India. The subject of defence is also not like other subjects which are debated and discussed endlessly. The subject of defence can never be an issue for debate and discussion. You are aware, Sir, that debate and discussion imply inordinate delay in arriving at a decision. I need not stress the obvious that defence cannot brook such delays. That is why I say the Ministry of Defence should have blanket powers to appropriate as much money as it needs to protect and preserve the security and freedom of the country.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

Sir, the Ministry of Defence cannot embroil itself either in the country's internal democratic disturbances or in the regional political disputes. The Ministry of Defence cannot concern itself with the Emergency situation within the country. The Ministry of Defence cannot afford to get involved in these trivialities. The primary concern of the Ministry of Defence is the security of the nation. The Defence Ministry should be strong enough to defend the country at any time and at any cost. It is not that the Ministry can claim only the money required for defending the country; the Ministry of Defence can as well demand the sacrifice of all sorts from the people of the country. In this background only I have stated that the Defence Ministry must be in a position to get as much money as is needed for the defence of the country.

I wonder whether the arms and armaments, fighter planes and ships, tanks and such other weaponry that we have have not become outdated and obsolete by now. This question assumes a grave significance in the context of rapid scientific strides in defence armaments and weaponry being made throughout the world. I would like to know whether the Ministry of Defence has examined this aspect of the matter and found out the compatibility of our weaponry in the modern context. At the time of Chinese aggression and also at the time of Bangla Desh Liberation War, it was being bruited about that the personal valour and tactical sense of our pilots and other military personnel played a decisive role rather than the obsolete weaponry and armaments. When our belligerent neighbours are getting equipped with technically advanced weaponry and armaments, I begin to doubt whether we will be able to confront them with the defence equipment, arms and armaments available with us. The Ministry of Defence should give a categorical assurance to this House that the defence equipment,

fighter planes and vessels, arms and armaments including tanks etc. are upto the modern technical and scientific standards and that we will be able to give a fitting reply to those who dare to attack us any time in future.

We have been hearing and also reading in the newspapers about the establishment of peace zones in the Indian Ocean area. Now we are hearing about peace zone in the Himalayan region. I would like to know whether the Ministry of Defence has tried to examine the veracity of these news items. This becomes all the more important in view of the fact that the Indian Ocean has become a hot-bed of hostility. The Ministry of Defence is in the unenviable situation of trying to help the growth of areas of peace and also trying to contain the areas of hostility.

During the Bangla Desh Liberation War, there was much talk about missiles. But nobody knew whether the missiles were being manufactured within the country or whether they were being imported. Even the Members of Parliament were fed with only tit-bit news. It may not be in public interest to divulge all the information about defence. At the same time I would say that the defence is also not an exclusive preserve of the Government. The Opposition Parties are equally committed to the security of the nation. If some information is given to them, they will not let it out if it concerns the security of the nation. In fact, it will help in greater appreciation of our defence preparedness. I am sure that the hon. Minister of Defence would try to assuage the feelings of all of us in this House by telling something more about our missiles position.

At the time Bangla Desh Liberation War, the Seventh Fleet of the U.S.A. was steaming towards our shores in the Bay of Bengal. The people living in the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu and

[Shri S. Radhakrishnan]

other eastern States were very much worried about the movement of 7th Fleet in the Bay of Bengal. I would like to know what steps have been taken by the Ministry of Defence to confront such a contingency in future. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Girdih): Sir, this has been a unique debate, for ordinarily a person is used to listen to people wanting to reduce expenditure, whereas during the course of this debate it has decidedly been a consensus of opinion that the resources that the Defence Ministry has asked for should be increased. I think this is uniqueness of this debate.

14.55 hrs.

[Shri G. Viswanathan in the Chair.]

But, Mr. Chairman, it appears that the Defence Ministry is rather reluctant to ask for more, and in this respect, I seek to draw your attention to the macrocosmic aspect of this problem, which I hope would figure in the consideration of the Ministry when the Ministry takes an overall view of the Defence requirements vis-a-vis the resources that the country can spare for it.

As you know, there are always two aspects of a problem, micro and macro. In the case of Defence, in the country today the macro aspect is the aspect of the trend of world opinion. If you look at it now, it appears that a large-scale long-drawn, war is something which the world opinion is not ready to look face to face at or accept as a reality. Also, large-scale deaths carries almost a dreadful consequence to most of the people of the world and, as a result we are witness to a major shift of public from war as a meaningful solution to any problem of the world. Add to this the extremely quick redundancy of modern weapons and

we have a situation where developing nations should take a second look at entering this rat-race of armaments.

In this context, I wish to raise a point which, of course, I concede, I can only glimpse roughly. I press this point merely to incite thought. I do not claim that I have thought out this point completely to the end. But it appears that it is about time that this country which has an extremely magnificent and relevant national heritage over a long period of time, and I am positive, has a future, as a world power, within the next decade. It is this country which could do well to start thinking on this line. What I am trying to say is that in the modern warfare, mental exercises are constantly being carried out by the army, by the air force, by the naval authorities, to think up new weapons, new strategies. We, as a country, do have a certain ultimate weapon in our armoury which is new to the world. I am talking about non-violence. Fittingly, the hon Minister should look at me as if I might have gone out of my head.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA (Girdih): Why not speak about cruise missiles?

15 hrs.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: They might become redundant by the time the weapon I am talking about is fully perfected. We got our independence by virtue of this weapon. I fondly hope that the Government that was in this country at that time had a fairly close look at the efficacious use of it and, thereby, only in 1962, when we were caught napping as an armed country, it was not only a military set-back but it was also that conventionality had caught up with our thinking at that water-shed time. We, as a nation, relegated this weapon which we had, to be thought about as something for

the future and have been forgetting about it ever since. I think, it would be fitting for our people, specially for our Government, our armed forces that just as other countries have task forces, to continue to mentally exercise themselves about the possibilities of new weapons, it is about time that our defence forces, the force that we have to protect our country, should set apart a task force to study the possibility of non-violence as a defence possibility. Of course, this is something for the future—as Mr. Bhattacharya says, for the future in the long distance, but I don't think it will be that long, and we might be the first people to use this weapon and thereby break the barrier which has been so far breaking the heads of almost all the powers in the world. I would also say that while we can carry out this mental exercise about this futuristic weapon, the day to day problems of the Army would of course need a looking into. In this context, I would come down to earth and say a word about the plight of some of the ex-armymen who are receiving pension from the Army, especially those who belong to the erstwhile States of the Indian rulers of this country before they were merged. They now receive the same pension which they would have been entitled to in 1947-48 in spite of the fact that the pensions of the Indian Army have been upgraded quite a number of times ever since. I have been referring these cases to the Ministry for the last two years. In view of the rampant inflation, the plight of these ex-armymen—who now rightfully call themselves ex-armymen of the Indian Army—needs to be looked into with urgency. I would plead that whatever decision is to be taken must be taken quickly.

I am also aware of a certain hear-burning in a section of the Armed Forces, namely the Radar Operators who man the radars of the Air Force stations. I am told that the Radar Operators are such a closed class

by themselves that people who have had the misfortune of enrolling themselves in this category of service have been there for the last ten to fifteen years without promotions. As a matter of fact, people who started much later than they in the Army are now their superiors, and it is rather difficult for them to take orders from people who were their juniors to start with.

To end my speech, I would again draw the attention of the Defence Ministry to a case that I have consistently been bringing up before them and which is causing great hardship in my region. There is an Artillery Firing Range in the area between the districts of Sidhi and Rewa in Madhya Pradesh. When it started, we all welcomed it with open arms because we felt that, for the first time, these military operations in a backward area would by themselves be a shot in the arm in the economy there. But, as it turned out, the one road that links Rewa to Sidhi (both district headquarters) happens to pass through this Artillery Range and it is our misfortune that when the exercises are carried out, they are carried out in such a way that the traffic on this road stops completely and it involves a detour of more than 25 kilometres over a 700 ft. high range of hills to get to Sidhi from Rewa. In the present context of oil shortage and passenger fares hike, this is a great hardship and I would plead with the Ministry that some method should be found whereby this road between Rewa and Sidhi, passing through Gudh would not be closed even when the artillery exercises are carried out. In the same context, I would plead that the area that lies immediately south of the road going from Gudh to Seethapur—roughly about 600 yards width of land to the south of this road—may be left out by the Army because this land is used by the heavily populated area to keep the cattle on while

[Shri Ranbahadur Singh]

the crops are standing on the field. I support the demands.

श्री राजबहादुर साहू (राजनबाबा):
सभापति जी, रण बहादुर जी बोड़ी देर के लिए हम को एक ऐसी कल्पना की दुनिया में ले गए जिसकी कल्पना आज के वर्तमान समय में करना बड़ा कठिन होगा। क्या कभी ऐसा समय आयेगा इस संसार में जब :

अयं निजः परोचेति गणना सञ्चयेत् साम्
उदारचरिताना तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् ॥

हम सब भाई भाई की तरह रहेंगे, न कही युद्ध होगा, न कही संघ्राम होगा, न कही हथियार चलेंगे, न आपा-धापी होगी बल्कि एक अमन और शांति की दुनिया में हम भ्रातृत्व और बंधुत्व के परिप्रेक्ष्य में रहेंगे—इसमें सन्देह है। यदि सन्देह है तो हमें कल्पना लोक से नीचे धरती पर आना पड़ेगा। एक आपा-धापी में सरहद्दे खिंचीं, नक्शे बने और मानचित्र की रेखाओं से इस देश का बटवारा हुआ। 1947 के पहले हम एक थे लेकिन 1947 में हमें अमन, शांति के नाम पर बड़ी भारी कीमत चुकानी पड़ी। शांति के नाम पर और भ्रातृत्व के नाम पर कि हम भाई भाई रहेंगे, एक रेखा खींच दी गई और पाकिस्तान बन गया। वह क्रोध, वह आक्रोश, वह गुस्सा, वह नफरत होते हुए भी हम सोचते थे कि इनका हक न होते हुए भी अब हम इसको मान लें तो शांति आ जायेगी। शांति के नाम पर हमने उसको माना लेकिन वह असफल रहा। तीन बार पश्चिम क्षेत्र में हमें युद्ध के मैदान में जाना पड़ा। हम नहीं चाहते थे कि पाकिस्तान से हमारा युद्ध हो क्योंकि युद्ध होने के बाद शिमला समझौते की इबारत में आज भी साफ-साफ लिखा है कि हम कभी युद्ध नहीं करेंगे और शांति के मार्ग के माध्यम से हम अपने देश का निर्माण करेंगे। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि कुछ ऐसे देश हैं जो नहीं चाहते कि एशिया के कंटीनेन्ट में शांति रहे। पता

नहीं अमरीका को इस बात से क्या बिलबल्ली है कि वह मिसाइल, हवाई जहाज, कुछ अपने यहाँ से और कुछ दूसरे देशों के माध्यम से पाकिस्तान को देता है और उकताता भी है। पोखरन की घटना हुई तो मुट्ठी साहब बड़का गए और ताहिमाम आहिमाम करते हुए पहुँचे कि भारत बहुत बड़ी शक्ति बनने जा रहा है, आज हमको भी आगबिज शक्ति के लिए टेक्नीकल हो-हाऊ बीजिए। वे न्यूक्लियर वेपन के लिए, लौठन वेपन, तरह तरह के हथियार और मोला बाख्श मांगने हुए चूमते हैं। क्या हो अच्छा होता कि एक बार वे शिमला समझौते की तरफ भी आने। सबसे बड़ा सवाल तो यह था कि युद्ध से नहीं हम शांति से अपनी तमाम समस्याओं का समाधान करेंगे। यदि ऐसी स्थिति होनी ताँ आज इस अरब में माननीय सदस्यों ने जो 2500 करोड़ के बजट को कम बनाया है और कहा है कि ब्यादा होना चाहिए उसको कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती। मैं इस प्रारिचरैटिक में नहीं जाना चाहता कि यह 2500 करोड़ 19 प्रतिशत होते हैं लेकिन मुझे यह विश्वास है और इस सबन को भी है कि अगर आवश्यकता होगी, हमारी सावरेन्टी, सार्व-भौम सत्ता की सुरक्षा के लिए तो 2500 करोड़ हम और भी दे सकते हैं चाहे हमें भूखे ही रहना पड़े। हमें वह दिन याद है इसी सबन में जब हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने बंगला देश के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लिया तो उनकी दुर्गा के घबतार से संबोधित किया गया था। जिस इस्लाम के नाम पर इस देश का बटवारा हुआ था उस इस्लाम का खून भी उस देश में हुआ जब पाकिस्तान के एक हिस्से ने पाकिस्तान के दूसरे हिस्से पर और अत्याचार किया। इससे यकीन हो गया कि हुकूमत दूसरी बीज है, और इस्लाम दूसरी बीज होती है। उस के बाद तीन लड़ाइयाँ हुईं, सारा मुल्क एक हो कर खड़ा हुआ—शक्ति से, भावना से और जितना जिस के पास था सब कुछ देने को तैयार हो गया। हमारी बहनों, माताओं और लड़कियों ने जूझा उतार कर दे दी—इस

सामर्थीय सत्ता की सुरक्षा के लिये। हमें शायद इस बात की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी कि अगर कभी फिर ऐसा भीका घाया, तो जिन तरह हमारा जवान प्राण बंद कर लड़ता है, उस को मुड़ कर पीछे नहीं देखना पड़ेगा कि हमारा देश हमारा समर्थन कम कर रहा है। इस देश ने हमेशा उस का समर्थन किया है उस को उत्साहित किया है और यही वजह है कि हमारा जवान जब बचले निकालने का मौका पाता है तो दुश्मन के छक्छुड़ा देता है।

हरियाणा में आने वाले हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर श्री बंसी लाल की एक-दो तकरीरें मैंने अभी हाल में सुनी। शायद बंसी तकरीर में इस सदन में न दें, लेकिन उन्होंने बड़ी साफगाई से माय रहा—अगर पाकिस्तान ने ऐसी जूरत की कि छोखाघडी में हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला किया तो उस का जबाब मुहताड दिया जायगा। इस बात का हम भी समर्थन करते हैं। हमारी जल सेना, वायु सेना और थल सेना तीनों समर्थ हैं। चीन में लड़ाई के समय हमारा हिमालय चायल हुआ। उस पर हमारे एक मित्र ने लता मंगेशकर के उस गीत की तरफ—प्राण में भरलो पानी—उशारा किया और कहा कि हम उस समय काम्प्लेमेंट थे। मैं आप से कहूंगा—आप पालियामेंट की प्रोसीडिंज को देखें उस समय बड़े-बड़े नेता यह कहने थे कि यह देश गरीब है, युद्ध में पैसा नहीं आक सकता है, जवानों को नहीं आक सकता है, लेकिन उस काम्प्लेमेंटी का नतीजा यह हुआ कि वानौग चमूल, सेनापाम में हम को धोखा खाना पडा। उस घटनाक्रम ने हमारे लिये ब्लेसिग-इन-डिस्तगाडज के रूप में काम किया, हम हर्षितयार हो गये। हम ने एक समय स्वर से स्वर मिला कर कहा था—चीनी-हिन्दी भाई-भाई, लेकिन वह भाई दुश्मन निकला।

हम ने शिमला में पाकिस्तान के साथ समझौता किया, जिस से एक भाषा की किरण बिखलाई देती थी, शायद उस से शांति का

मार्ग प्रगस्त होगा। लेकिन उन को भी पकड़ाने वाले बहुत हैं। चर्चिल ने एक बार कहा था—लड़ाई सिरें बंदूक से नहीं लड़ी जानी घननियों से बहने वाला जो रक्त है, उन में जो सवार होता है, उस से जो शक्ति प्राप्त होती है, वीरता और बहादुरी बढ़ा होता है, उस से लड़ाई लड़ी जाती है। हमारे जवानों के पाम वह हीनता और बचता है, उन में अन्दर प्रबन्ध है पगडन है, देश का समर्थन उन्हें प्राप्त है, देश के लिये कुर्बान हो जाने का माहा उन में अन्दर मौजूद है। इस समय श्री पक्षी लाल जो यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं—हरियाणा की एक मां ने तीन बच्चे मारे गये—एक के बाद एक—जब तीसरे बच्चे के मरने की खबर आई तो वह रो पड़ी। आर जानने हैं हमारे हरियाणा और पंजाब को यह फल हासिल है कि एक घर में एक आदमी ने हथ पकड़ा हुआ है तो दूसरे ने बंदूक पकड़ी हुई है। जब तीसरे बच्चे के कुर्बान होने की खबर आई और वह मां रो पड़ी तो लोगों ने सडक पर उस मां से पूछा कि तू क्यों रो रही है? दो बच्चे के मरने तक तो तू नहीं रोई क्या बज्र है कि तीसरे बच्चे के मरने के बाद तू रो पड़ी। उस मां ने जबाब दिया—मैं इस निर्दय नदी रो रही हू कि मेरे तीनों बच्चे मारे गये, बल्कि इस निर्दय रा रही हू कि मेरी कोख में चौथा बच्चा क्यों न जन्मा ताकि वह भी अपने मुक्त के लिये कुर्बान हो सका। यह भावना है, यह जज्बा है—इस देश की माताओं का। तब फिर हमें इस में कोई मजबूत नहीं कि 19 पैसे खर्च होते हैं या क्या खर्च होता है—यह देश मजबूत है और प्राण भी मजबूत रहना चाहिये, चाहे जो भी खर्च हो।

कल गाडगिल साहब बतना गये थे कि हम सैलरु-सैफिसियेंसी की तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं और मीडन इक्विपमेंट्स की तैयारी कर रहे हैं। इनका ही नहीं मिविल प्रोडक्शन में जितनी फील्ड्रीज हैं, खब फील्ड्रीज में हमारी जरूरत का 18 परसेंट काम होता है और डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन की जितनी फील्ड्रीज हैं, उन में 82

[जी एमसाहाय पांडेय]

परसेंट तक इन्फोर्सीगल बाल ह्व भवने भाप बन रहे हैं, बाहरवालों पर हब किसकल बिनेष नहों कर रहे हैं। और वही कारण है कि ईक्नोलाजी में हम घाबे बडे हैं। हमारे वही साइंटिस्ट की कमी नहीं है, खोज करने वालों की कमी नहीं है। तथा आर्यवट्ट को घूल जायेंगे और पोखरन की उस बटना को जिस से सिद्ध कर दिया कि ईश्वर शाही का भाव किसी एक देश की मोनीपोली नहीं हैं, हमारे पास भी ईक्नोलाजीकल परसेल हैं जो खोज में लगे हैं। आज की दुनिया टेक्नोलाजी की दुनिया है, रिजर्व की दुनिया है और हम उस में किसी से पीछे नहीं हैं।

धीमन्, अब मैं नेवी की तरफ भाप का ध्यान बिलाना चाहता हू। हमारी जीवोलिक स्थिति ऐसी है कि तीन तरफ समुद्र है और चौथी तरफ हिमालय हमारी रक्षा करता है। एक तरफ बैस का मस्तक है और दूसरी तरफ देस के चरम हैं। हिन्द महासागर का जब हम नाम लेते हैं तो दुनिया के बडे बडे राष्ट्र, और उस में सब से ज्यादा बडा राष्ट्र कहलाने वाला, सो काल्ड राष्ट्र, अमरीका में आवाधापी मची है, हीब नौबिग कर रहे हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि गुसाका में एक कानफेंस हुई थी जिस में इतर देस जो उस सम्मेलन में सम्मिलित हुए थे उन्होंने एक म्वर से यह बात कही थी कि हिन्द महासागर में किसी भी बडे देस को दखल नहीं देना चाहिये। बीना गालिया में जहा पर बड्डा बना रहे हैं, उन का क्या मनसूबा है, मैं नहीं समझता। लेकिन यह समझता हू कि एक बडे राष्ट्र को एक गुमान है, अविमान है जो खामब्याह तग करने का जो एक इरादा है उस में बाक वही जाता। लेकिन उसी अमरीका को हम बात को याद दखना चाहिये कि लगातार 30 वर्ष तक बिबतनाम की लड़ाई के बाद मुह को खा कर भायें और वहां से चले गये। और वह सीमायें जो बिबर नई थीं, जो टूट गई थीं, बहुत भयता जो राख बन गई थी, वह फिर

इकट्ठी हुई, फिर सीकर्स एक दूसरे के बिलों और लोव मिले। यह बड़ी बड़ी अविश्वस्य करने भाप को सविडवां कइती है, लेकिन कन्स की मनोभावना उस की जो एक बैसविक भवित है, वह एक अजीब सविड है उस के द्वारा सार्वबीमलता की रक्षा करने की जो भावना है वह एक बिमान भावना है, उस में कुर्बानी की भावना है, जिस में देस बीबर रहता है, और हवाय देस भी तैयार है।

1,000 करोड़ का इन्स्टालेन्ट हमारे सागर बम्राट का वहां है और दुबिया को पता चल गया है। आज से 50 वर्ष पहले अंग्रेजों के कनब कण्ठ से ल कर इंडोनीशिया तक बर्ने हुआ था जिन में तेल मिलने की सम्भावना प्राप्त हुई थी। आज बीम्बे इहाँ में तेल मिला, और 55 परसेंट हमारे डिफेंस का तेल और वैट्रोलियम प्रोबकट पर खर्च होता है। ईश्वर करे किनको सम्भावना हमने समझी है उस के अनुसार हम को कहां तेल मिले। लेकिन जब हिन्द महासागर के साब भाब बूझि तेल मिल गया है इमनिशे हमारे ऊपर बोहरी रिस्केसरी भा गई हैं कि अब हिन्द महासागर को रक्षा करे। हो सकता है कि यह तेल का निहालना कुछ देशों के बिधि नीदरगम करने का कारण बनता हो। लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि उस की रक्षा हो और इ. के बिने द्वारा नेवी को बढ़ावा जाय। जैसा हमारे राजा साहब कोटा ने कहा था कि बिक बम्राट का 9 परसेंट हम खर्च करते हैं नेवी पर—168 करोड़ 00—अब कि 2,500 करोड़ का प्रबधान है। हमें नेवी पर ज्यादा खर्च करना चाहिये। जब बूकि हमारा तेल ने बर्बाद बन गया है और तेल प्राप्ति इने को पूरी सम्भावना है जिस को बिने सागर सम्राट और बम्राव डाक में छो छो पार्ट्स बन रहे है, जिन के द्वारा हम तेल को निहावें, इसबिने हम चाहते हैं कि बीम्बे इमनिशे से उन को सहाय जाय, लीमरेंड बिस्वहृप से नेवी को सहाय जाय, पनबुबियां रबी जायें और बिफांर जैते

को बलवान् अभाव है पाई के और उन के
और भी ज्यादा हैं उन की दृष्टि को जब
हमारे हमारी नेकल सफल बड़े और हम
भी बड़े से कम लगे कि जैसी हमारी
बाद सेना और यम सेना है जैसी तरीके
मे हमारी उस सेना का बन गई है।
हमें हम तीनों सेनाओं के हान मजबूत करने हैं
और उन का वह संकल्प है कि वे हमारे हान-
बोध सत्ता और हमारी हम भूमि को रक्षा
वैरी और रत्ता वरों श्री इनी नाल, श्री
बादगिल और श्री एट तक के नेतृत्व में।

ये इनी ना : श्री, आप धीरी बोड़ा
देर पढ़ते नहीं थे। इसलिये मैं एक बात को
बोहरा कर कह देता हूँ। आप के प्रदेश में एक
ऐसी मां श्री, जिस के तीन बच्चे पैदा हुए
और वे तीनों जवान मारे गये, तो वह रो पड़े।
जब उस ने पूछा गया कि तुम क्यों रो पड़ो
हो, तो उस ने कहा कि मेरो कोह से बच्चा
बच्चा पैदा नहीं हुआ, नहीं तो वह भी आज
के दिन काम आता। इस घर की नी चिट्ठी
ऐसी बरी हुई है, दरियावा पीर पञ्च की,
उहाँ में ऐसे नीजवान हों मिलने है पीर देश
की चारों दिशाओं में लड़ने के लिए निकलने है,
जबी इरती से आज हमें इपर ना विभाग का
नेतृत्व करने के लिए एक जानदार व्यक्ति
मिला है, जिस की नकरीर बाहर होती है
तो दुश्मनों के दिनों में नाला मल जाता है
और वे यह सोचते लगते हैं कि अगर हम ने
हमिदार उठाए, तो इनी नाल की नाल
ठोक कर छावे छा जाएगे। श्री इनी नाल जी
लगावी के नि बल है, ज्वालों के परीक है
और हम समझते हैं कि उन के हारों में भारत
भरता का बांचल सरक्षित है और हमारे देश
को सुरक्षित पो मरतित हैं।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): It is
not possible for me to go on to the
emotional side of such a hard-headed
subject like Defence. Therefore, I
shall try to confine myself to some
of the problems that have been th-
rown open for debate from both
sides of this House.

One of the questions initiated by
Shri Brij Raj Singh of Kotah—a
Member of our Party—was the prin-
cipal thrust regarding the sophisti-
cation of the Indian weapon system.
The problem is, with our level of
technology, with our level of defen-
ce science development, with our
scientists very eminent as they are in
various fields and disciplines, how
much of sophistication we can afford
if we go on our own steam. Sophis-
tication v/s Indigenous System 'to
use this term, I think would be wrong
But Sophistication v/s problems of
rustication of indigenous methods—
the bullock cart technology which we
might be imposing, is the problem.

The second one was, which was
stated by the ex-Chief Minister and
predecessor of our worthy Defence
Minister Rao Virendra Singh, the
ex-Chief Minister of Haryana, that
the Defence allocation running into
a few thousand crores of rupees—to
be precise—Rs. 2,737 crores, is a drop
in the ocean, and that even if you
abandon the entire development of
the country in regard to the other
fields of industry, agriculture, hous-
ing, our 20-point programme and
concentrate and put half of your ex-
penditure in the Budget for the pur-
pose of Defence, it is justified, be-
cause if the country survives, if the
country is secure, if India survives,
the Indians and all of us survive..

So, this is the ageold problem.
Between guns and butter—whether we
would like our young boys and girls
in this country to eat two square
meals a day or you want them to go
to bed hungry or you will substitute
the bread and butter with guns and
bullets. That is the second problem
that has come to us.

The third one which has been re-
peatedly said is this. There has al-
ways been a chorus of consent in this
behalf and it is this. When it comes
to the question of competing priori-
ty, in this behalf, I am extremely
happy that something which has ar-
rested the attention of this country

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and at least this House in particular is this. Everybody has stated himself vehemently in favour of expending our naval wing. In the year 1971 when Mr. Jagjivan Ram was the Minister for Defence, when I requested for the extension of the number of naval commands from three to five, one more on the east coast and one on the west coast, he thought at that time that it was too premature. Now, concretising the proposal, it comes to the same thing at least in the year 1976-77 even if you have budgeted for it and even if you have budgeted only a paltry sum for the naval wing, a sum of Rs. 160 crores, if it amounts to a reappropriation, kindly start two more naval commands—one on the east coast and the other on the west coast, in order not to appear to be parochial—it might be somewhere near Karwar—North Canara—I leave it to the Defence experts, naval experts, the Defence Minister and the Defence Ministry to choose the site in the west and the east.

The fourth question is the one which hinges very much upon our external relations, our alignment among the comity of nations in the world. Where do we stand? How far are we going to go in the light of our treaty of peace, friendship and co-operation which we signed on the 9th August, 1971 in the wake of the influx of refugees? How far are we going to go? This is going to be perhaps the most crucial and most vexed question which we may be answering for many more years to come. How much is our alignment and on the basis of our alignment, how far have we been able to identify from time to time our enemies—Pakistan (Interruptions). When we are talking of defence, let us not taboo the word realism. What for do we want to prepare ourselves with Pakistan arming itself to its teeth with the outlay on defence expenditure and China not showing that amount of reduction in its expenses—I shall

give you the figures for that, with Diego-Garcia here, are we launching upon a programme of arming ourselves, preparing ourselves for any aggressive wars? The emphatic reply is 'no'. No extra territorial wars for India. Are we going to do that? We cannot say that with certainty—in 1971, we did enter into the territories of East Pakistan as they were known then; that was a prophylactic war; a war to stop a war; a war to end a war; it was just a limited action like the prophylactic was somewhere in 1966, I suppose, between Egypt and Israel. The recent war between them was only for a limited purpose. You achieve a purpose and then you come back. You do not remain in permanent occupation. Why are we planning for a prophylactic war? And we planning for war of defence? On this basic question will hinge what sort of an army, what sort of a navy and what sort of an air force we want to build up in this country.

Then Sir this will have to link itself with the contours of the international politics. Leaving aside the East-West conflict and the competition of super-powers some of the hard realities that have occurred after the basic change that took place in the power alignment after 1971 are that the oil crisis developed which has put a tremendous capacity for armament in the oil rich nations of the Middle East and Persia and the possibility of making it a pipeline for our neighbour country, namely, Pakistan; nuclear base in Diego Garcia and the sort of freezing of detente. The administrative report tells about Helsinki. Although it is a great achievement yet the subsequent developments prove that the detente itself is not much of a word which is favoured in the western circles.

Then the most important development which we have mostly missed is the complete volte-face which was done by President Sadat of Egypt when he stated one fine morning

to those friends who had stood by him at that time of war with Israel, who had provided Egypt with missiles and planes that he was unilaterally dissolving the Treaty that had subsisted for full one decade. This is one of the volte-face which stands second only to China which turned its back on Russia as soon as the Sino-Soviet conflict started.

Why I am trying to bring this out is that when we talk about our defence preparedness—I have all admiration for the Defence Minister's confidence about our preparedness—we should know where do we stand in comparison with the super-powers in the world

The United States spends approximately 100 billion dollars, that is, about Rs 90 000 crores USSR spends about 102 billion dollars which comes to virtually Rs 1,00,000 crores China spends 10 to 12 billion dollars whereas our expenditure comes to 2.5 billion dollars I have quoted these figures from memory from the Military Balance 1975-76 Thanks to our jawans and the officers and other ranks of the Army, Navy and Air Force that we are buying them rather cheap. I would have no quarrel in regard to the increase in their emoluments, most particularly the often repeated problem of the pension of the jawans.

Some indicators will show broadly that the total armed forces of the United States are 21 lakh people; Russia it is 36 lakhs; China it is 32 lakhs whereas the total armed forces of India are 9.56 lakhs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Add another 750 Members of Parliament also (Laughter)

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-Kotah (Jhalwar): Do not make it a laughing joke.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I wish we also take a comparison regarding the naval forces, more particularly the

area in which we are lagging behind. The navy of the US has piled up 179 major combat surface ships, 75 submarines, out of them 64 nuclear and 11 diesel....

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: So what?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Wait I will come to the conclusion. Some fresh thinking is necessary. I would not like to quote Lata Mangeshkar, but I quote from Military Balance.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: What happened in Vietnam? In spite of all their soldiers and sophisticated weapons, the Americans were roundly defeated.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: You are provoking me.

MR CHAIRMAN: Kindly address the Chair.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: As regards Russia, they have got a Navy—it is stronger than that of the USA—of 236 major surface combat ships, 265 attack and cruise missile submarines, 75 of them nuclear. Who says that the USA is the biggest military power in the world? It is Russia which is the biggest military power. (Interruptions). I am coming to it. With due deference to Lata Mangeshkar once again, I am giving the reason why I am quoting these figures

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: I have nothing to do with Lata Mangeshkar

SHRI B. V. NAIK: When it comes to the Navy of our big neighbour to the north east, they have got 51 submarines one of them nuclear. From whom did they get them? Thirty of these are Soviet submarines. We have got 8 submarines. I could go on quoting the comparative strength. What I am driving at is that, whether it is Diego Garcia or the world balance of power, the USA and the USSR will neutralise themselves because they are equally strong. Then what is left in the Asian context as a vacuum? That which is left in the

[Shri B.V. Naik]

Asian context is the military super-power of China. Because I looked into the figures for Japan also. Who is there to neutralise China?

Under the circumstances, I am making one simple point. China took these submarines from Russia. China built up an air force of 3,000 planes. We have about 700 odd. China built up its navy. Of course, they do not have a Vikrant like us, they do not have an aircraft carrier. India has got it. I have verified it from my friend, Shri Brij Raj Singh, our authority here. Now if we have to have a sort of arms race—I am not saying we should have any arms race—it would be a hazardous venture. We are a poor country. We cannot afford it.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: Good, you have understood it.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: You will understand it further. If Sadat of Egypt could take the help of Russia in arming his army, get SAM missiles, get strategic as well as tactical weapons, if China arms itself to the teeth by taking Russian help why should we be taking up this holier-than-thou attitude of not accepting in sufficient quantities help from the USSR, our northern neighbour?

It has been continuously my effort since 1971 to drive home the point that it is necessary for comparatively less strong countries to take an initiative when it comes to the concept of Asian collective security. It is not an Asian collective security against somebody. It is just for the purpose of bringing about a *detente*. *Detente* in Europe was the result whether it was the Warsaw Pact or NATO-*detente* in Europe has been the child of the collective security system. Therefore, I have been urging time and again, year after year, in the defence budget debate, that we give a second look at the Asian collective security concept. I tried to get from our adminis-

trative reports, the number of ships we have, the number of aircraft we have, the number of persons we have to go to this international publication somewhere from London or other place to know that. What is a very classified? "Survival", "Military Balance", give the total armed forces picture and everything. Why should our administrative reports submitted, as our friend said, to this Parliament whose members are not members of the army, why should they not be more graphic so that we appreciate to the extent of our knowledge or half knowledge (An Hon. Member: ... of lack of it) Agreed, let us have the humility to confess our ignorance.

In the very first page there has been mention of the positive development of *detente* and on that note I want to conclude. There has already been a conflict between the eastern block concept and western block concept. Because, while the President of Finance said that *detente* would mean cessation of ideological warfare, Brezhnev has said that does not eliminate the struggle of ideas. The world is in a state of flux and we many suffer over too much from fixed ideas and positions unless we are able to take a fresh look at our defence requirements and come out of the rut. First and foremost, in the limited sphere of naval power, we must try to initiate effort to hit a balance at least with the naval might of China either by begging or by borrowing in defence matters fortunately we cannot steal.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: We can.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: From whom?

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: From wherever we can.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I should therefore urge upon the dynamic new Defence Minister who has a lot of practical experience and a reputation to live up to this bigger challenge,

that on the same lines as on foreign policy, in respect of defence policy also he sets up a defence policy formulation committee or something like that, with our scientists, soldiers, sailors, airmen, our experts, with himself as the head, so that we can do a certain amount of perspective thinking which I think has been the most lacking in respect of defence matters in his country. Thank you very much.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) सभापति महोदय, मैं छावनी बोर्डों और छावनी बोर्डों के अन्दर फौजों अर्थात् दफ्तरों के मध्य में एक दो मवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ। हम सभी जानते हैं कि छावनी बोर्डों को जो व्यवस्था है वह 1924 में जो कैंटोनमेंट बोर्ड ऐक्ट बने थे उनमें के आधार पर चल रही है। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद इनके दिन हो गए, अर्थात् यहाँ में चले गए लेकिन इन के बनाव हुए कानून आज भी हमारे देश के नाम छावनी बोर्डों में लागू है और उन के अनुसार व्यवस्था और इन्तजाम उन का चल रहा है। यह बार बार सवाल उठाया गया हमारे देश के अन्दर, छावनी बोर्डों के लोगों ने अपने सम्मेलन कर के हो यह मवाल उठाया कि छावनी बोर्डों का जो कानून बना हुआ है 1924 का उस का जनवादीकरण होना चाहिए। आज की स्थिति के मुताबिक उन में परिवर्तन किया जाना चाहिए ताकि छावनी बोर्डों के अन्दर रहने वाले नागरिकों को छावनी बोर्डों की व्यवस्था और मुचाबे रूप से, और अच्छे तरीके से चलाने में मदद मिल सके। इस तरह के मवाल भी इस मदन में प्रश्न के रूप में बार बार पेश किए गए। लेकिन दुख की बात है कि सरकार अभी भी उस कानून में परिवर्तन करने के बारे में कोई विचार व्यक्त नहीं कर रही है। मैं यही कह देती हूँ कि यह समस्या विचाराधीन है। मैं चाहता, अब बहुत समय हो बहुत रहने आ गया था लेकिन अब उस में देर करना उस के मसौदा में या नये विचारों से कानून बनाने में अब और देर करना उचित नहीं

है। क्योंकि छावनी बोर्डों के अन्दर रहने वाले हजारों लाखों नागरिक महसूस करते हैं कि जो देश को जनताधिक प्रणाली है उसमें वे ठीक से फिट-इन नहीं कर रहे हैं, वे ठीक से अपने को महसूस नहीं पा रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं पहला बात तो यह उठाना चाहता था कि 1924 का जो कैंटोनमेंट बोर्ड का ऐक्ट है उसमें आमूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। आप जानते हैं कि लोकसभा और विधान सभाये पांच साल के लिए चुने जाते हैं। अभी तो हम 6 साल के लिए हो गए, एक साल आपने और बढ़ा दिया लेकिन कैंटोनमेंट बोर्ड, छावनी बोर्ड तीन साल के लिए होते हैं। इसलिए यह मवाल भी उठ रहा है कि जब असेम्बली और पार्लमेंट पांच साल बैठ सकते हैं तो फिर कैंटोनमेंट बोर्डों को अबधि भी पांच साल के लिए क्यों नहीं को जाते। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इस तरह का विचार आप कब लाना चाहते हैं ताकि छावनी बोर्डों में रहने वालों को सतोष हो सके कि आपने उनकी समस्याओं को तरफ ध्यान दिया है। मैं चाहता हूँ मंत्री जी जवाब देने समय यह जरूर बतलावे कि उस ऐक्ट में मसौदा का विधेयक आप कब प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं।

इसी से संबंधित एक बात और भी है। छावनी बोर्डों का मेरा बहुत ज्यादा अनुभव नहीं है लेकिन हमारे यहाँ दानापुर में एक उद्योगी छावनी है जिसके अनुभव के आधार पर मैं यह सकता हूँ कि टैक्स तो आप उनमें व्याप्त होते हैं, छावनी बोर्डों के नागरिकों में लेकिन उनके लिए जो सुविधायें मौजूदा करना चाहिए, जो सुविधायें देने चाहिए वह आप नहीं देते हैं। कहीं पानी की समस्या है, कहीं गश्ती की समस्या है और कहा मच्छरों के उत्पात की समस्याये हैं इन छावनी बोर्डों में। इसलिए मैं यह कहता हूँ कि जब एक छावनी बोर्डों में ऐसी बात है तो दूसरी जगहों पर भी यह समस्याये होंगी। आप जानते हैं पिछले अगस्त में जब भयंकर बाढ़ आई हमारे

ॐ [श्री रामावधर शास्त्री]

बिहार में तो आपकी दानापुर को छावनी पुरो डूब गई थी। हो सकता है इस बाढ़ के पानी में आपके बहुत सारे अस्त्र-सस्त्र बर्बाद हो गए हों। तब तो पानू नष्ट, अगर आपको मानूम हों तो इन सन को बनाना चाहिए कि आपके कोई क्षति हुई या नहीं? लेकिन बाढ़ का पानी बहा चला गया था जिसमें सब कुछ वहीं वहीं टूटी गई थी और उनकी मरम्मत नहीं हुई जिससे नागरिकों को तकलीफ हो गई। इस पत्र में जब मैं ने यह पर सवाल उठाया, प्रश्न किया तो आपको तुरंत से जवाब आया कि तमाम मंडलों को मरम्मत कर दी गई है जोकि एक बिल्कुल सफेद झूठ है। आप मेरे साथ चले तो मैं आपको धूमकर दिखाऊँ कि एक भी मंडल नहीं बनाई गई। यदि आप यह बात कहने कि उस पर हम ध्यान दे रहे हैं तो बात समझ में आती लेकिन इस तरह से झूठे बान कहना, गन बान कहना और सदन को प्रश्नकार में रखना, हम में हालना यह कहा का न्याय है? तो इस तरह को बानें हुई है इसलिए मैं आपका ध्यान बहा के नागरिकों की समस्याओं की ओर दिखाना चाहता हूँ ताकि आपका ध्यान उन नागरिकों की समस्याओं की तरफ जाये और आप बहा की व्यवस्था सुन्दर तरीके से कर सकें और बहा के नागरिक भी समझे कि हम भारत सरकार के अन्तर्गत हैं तो भारत सरकार हमारी ओर ध्यान भी देती है।

एक आखिरी बान कहकर सनापन करूँगा बहुत सारी छावनियों में फौजी भर्ता के बफर हैं। हमारे देश के नौजवान अपने देश के लिए अपने प्राणों की आहुति चढ़ाने के लिए तैयार हैं और फौज में भर्ती के लिए बहा पर जाते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं अपने यहाँ दानापुर की बात जानता हूँ, वहाँ पर बड़ी बड़ी रफे बूस में मांभी जाते हैं। अगर कोई बूब नहीं देता है तो कहा जाता है आपका स्वास्थ्य ठीक नहीं है, आप में यह कमी है वह कमी

आप हमारे उपयुक्त नहीं हैं और जोड़ में भर्ता होने के बादक नहीं हैं। वे बातें तो रूठे हैं। बहुत सारे कैम्पमेंटन के छर ऐसे बने होते होंगे। लेकिन मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ—जुने दानापुर कैम्पमेंटन का प्रमुख है, वहाँ खुलेआम ऐसा हो रहा है। पत्र जो वहाँ पर रिक्रूटिंग आफिसर हैं, वे भी कर रहे हैं और जो उन से पहले थे, वे भी करते थे। जहाँ की सम्पत्ति बटोर कर ले गये। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—क्या ऐसे अधिकारियों को आर्थिक स्थिति की जांच करवायेंगे? आज हमारे जवान देश के लिये अपनी जान देने को तैयार हैं, देश को डिफेंस के लिये दुश्मन का मुकाबला करने के लिये तैयार हैं, वहाँ आप के अधिकारी कितना बर्बर और गलत काम कर रहे हैं। मेरे इनके के लोग मुझ से आ कर कहते हैं कि हम लोग फौज में भर्ती होता चाहते हैं, लेकिन बहा तो करने होने के लिये पैसों को पैसों खोजनी पड़ेगी, बिना पैसा खर्च किए भर्ती नहीं हो सकेगी। इस को रोकने का कान है, करना जवानों पर इनका बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है, वे हतोत्साहित होते हैं, वे सोचते हैं कि दंडा पले घुनवाये नहीं थी अन्तःचार नहीं था, धीरे-धीरे अन्तःचार का वातावरण बड़ा भारम होता जा रहा है। सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ गाना जाना चाहिए ताकि दानापुर के अन्दर जो फौज-भर्ती का बफर है, वहाँ इस तरह के गडबड न हो। आज हम आपानकालीन स्थिति में गुजर रहे हैं, अगर इस काल में जो यहाँ स्थिति कायम नहीं तो फिर साधारण स्थिति में क्या होगा। आपातकालीन स्थिति तमाम लोगों के लिये सामान्य है, बाहे बड अधिकारी हों, फौज अधिकारी हों, साधारण कर्मचारी हों या कोई भी हो।

कैम्पमेंटन बोर्ड के जो कर्मचारी हैं उन की समस्याओं की तरफ को तरफ ध्यान का ध्यान जाय चाहिए। जो सुविधायें कोटीय

सरकार के कर्मचारियों को मिलनी है, वे सभी मुविद्याई उन को भी मिलनी चाहिये। सभी हाल में सब जगह आप ने फनड एडवाम डिग्रा, ठीक काम किया, देना चाहिये, लेकिन खानापुर कन्ट्रिब्यूट बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों को नहीं दिया गया। इतर एजेंसियों में निरुप्रा है—करोब एक हफ्ता या हम दिन हुए उन को एडवाम दिया गया है, जब कि बाड अग्रत में आई थी। डप तरह की बाने हैं जिन की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। मुझे विश्वास है कि कन्ट्रिब्यूट बोर्डों में नम्बर्लिज्म मन्त्रालो की तरफ आप का ध्यान जायगा। यह ठीक है कि देश की रक्षा की तरफ हमारा सब मे उपादा ध्यान जाना चाहिये, लेकिन इस का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि कन्ट्रिब्यूट बोर्डों में रहनेवाली जनता या वहां पर ब्यापन अन्तःचार या समियों की तरफ हमारा ध्यान न जाय। हमारा ध्यान उधर भी जाना चाहिए तभी हम जनता के विश्वासाग्र बन सकेंगे—यही मुझे धार में निवेदन करना था।

श्री बरबारा सिंह (होमियारपुर) :
चेअरमैन साहब, आज हम एक बहुत ही सन्तोदा डिमाण्ड पर डिस्कशन कर रहे हैं। यहां मेरे एक दोस्त ने कहा था—डिफेंस में प्रोफेन्स के किये भी कुछ इन्तजाम होना चाहिये। मैं उन को याद कराना चाहता हूँ—डिफेंस का मतलब यह है कि अपने आप को इतना मजबूत किया जाय कि कोई भी हमला करे तो उस को मुहताज जबाब दिया जा सके, उस को शिकस्त दी जा सके। इस को डिफेंस कहते हैं और हमी लिथे डिफेंस में वे सारे मुद्दे आते हैं जिन के बारे में वे जिक्र कर रहे थे।

यहां हमारे एक प्रोफेसर दोन्त ने लाइटली कह दिया कि यहाँ बॉलेस ठीक नहीं रखा है। बॉलेस किस चीज का ठीक नहीं रखा—वह कहते हैं कि हमारे यहाँ जो खाने का इन्तजाम है उस के लिथे और रुपया चाहिये। फौज के

लिये उन्होंने नहीं कहा कि ज्यादा रुपया चाहिये, कुछ इस ढंग से कहा कि यह काफी है। मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ वह आज की देश की हालत को देखें। एक दोस्त ने अपनी तकरीर में कहा कि यहाँ डेमोक्रेटिक सेट-अप फिर मे काम कर दीजिये। वह दोस्त इस वकन यहाँ मौजूद नहीं हैं—मैं उन से पूछता हूँ कि इस डेमोक्रेटिक सेट-अप में एक्नार्मलिटी कौन लाया? आप उस एक्नार्मलिटी को लाये हैं, हमने नो नार्मलिटी लाने की कोशिश की है और हम उस मे काफी कामयाब हुए हैं। मुन्क के अन्दर की जो हालत थी हम ने उस को दुस्त किया है। हमारी फीजे आज भी बाहर मे होने वाले हमले का मुकाबला बड़ी बहादुरी से कर सकती हैं, क्योंकि अन्दर की हालत को हम ने दुस्त कर लिया है। अब छोटी छोटी फिरकेबाराना पाटिया सब इस वान पर लगी हुई थी कि देश की यूनिटी को और इटेगरेटी को भंग कर दिया जाये। मैं कहना हूँ कि आज अगर सब मे बड़ी अब कोई जमान है नो यह फौज है जो देश की हिफाजत ही नहीं करती बल्कि उन मे कोई ब्याल नहीं है कि कौन मिख है, कौन मुमलमान है, कौन ईसाई है और कौन पारसी है। सब एक जगह पर अपने मुन्क के लिये जान देने वाले हैं। मैं सरकार की मार्फत उन डिफेंस फोर्सेज को बघाई देना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने तीन जगो मे एक जान हो कर लड़ाई लड़ी और पाकिस्तान का मुह तोड़ा है। क्या यह कम कामयाबी है?

16 hrs.

हमारे मौजूदा डिफेंस मिनिस्टर काम को फोरी नीर पर करने हैं, जो नहीं हो सकता उन के लिये फौरन मना करने है, और जो काम हो सकता है उस को फौरन करते हैं। इसलिये उन के मातहत रह कर फौज मे जो डिसिप्लिन है उस मे और नेजी धायेगी ताकि अधूरे कामो को पूरा किया जाये। उन के साथी भी बहुत समझदार लोग हैं। मैं मौजूदा डिफेंस मिनिस्टर की बैकग्राउन्ड से अच्छी तरह

[श्री बख्शार सिंह]

बाकिफ हूँ। इन्होंने मेहरियाणा में इतना काम किया है जितना शायद देश में किसी और सूबे में नहीं किया जो इन्होंने थोड़े समय में मेहरियाणा में किया है, इसलिये मुनासिब जगह उन्होंने ने भा कर ली है। मैं तारीफ बहुत नहीं करता और न उस का आदी हूँ, लेकिन जो सम्पाद है उस को कहने से गुरेज भी नहीं करता।

यहाँ कहा गया कि रोटी और बटर का सवाल है, गन्स का नहीं। मैं कहता हूँ कि जग में रोटी जाती है और जान भी जाती है, इसलिये सब से ग्रहम बात यह है कि हमारी जितनी भी सरहदें हैं उन को कामयाबी से होल्ड कर सकें ताकि कोई उन पर हमला न कर सके। सारे ससार की ताकतें जो हमारे खिलाफ हैं वह इस बात पर लगी हुई हैं कि पाकिस्तान को हथियार दिये जायें, उस को मजबूत किया जाय। आज चाइना ने बड़ी तरक्की की है, यहाँ भी कहा जाता था और वहाँ भी कहा जाता है, लेकिन आज आप ने वहाँ का नक्शा नहीं देखा कि वहाँ क्या हो रहा है। जहाँ लडाईं हांगी वह मुल्क तबाह हो जायेगा बेशक वह आर्थिक ढाँचे में कितना ही मजबूत क्यों न हो। इसलिये हमें अपने देश को अन्दर से सम्हालना और हम ने सम्भाला भी है, और बाहर फौज सम्भाले हुए है।

पाकिस्तान ने शमिला ऐग्रीमेंट पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। हमारे पाडे जी ने बहुत अच्छी जवान में कहा है कि पाकिस्तान कुछ चाहता हो या न चाहता हो, लेकिन हमारी जो तीसरी ताकत बन रही है उस को तोड़ने के लिये सुपर पावर पाकिस्तान की मार्फत उस को तमाम तरह के अमलाह दे कर, हम पर हमला करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। चाहे वह चाइना हो या अमरीका हो, सभी पाकिस्तान को हथियार दे रहे हैं। सोफिस्टीकेशन के पीछे भावभी जानदार होना चाहिये, अर्थात्,

भी अच्छी चाहिये। वहाँ कोई मजहब का सवाल नहीं है, धर्म और मजहब वालों को मैं एक बात कहता हूँ कि फौज ही आप के अन्दर मस्जिद और गुरुद्वारे बचाती है। जब हमला होता है तो न धर्म बचता है और न इनसान बचता है इसलिये मुल्क को बचाने के लिये फौज अखल है, और इमीलिये सब की माग है कि इस को और अधिक दरया मिलना चाहिये, और अधिक सोफिस्टीकेटेड हथियार हमारी फौज के पास होने चाहिये, ऐसी मिसाइल्स होनी चाहिये जिस में देख सकते हैं कि किस तरफ जा रहा है, जो प्रागे मिसाइल जा रहा है वहीं खींच रहा है पीछे वाली को ताकि उस को बर्बाद कर दे। ऐसे हथियारों को हम लेना चाहिये, और जितनी जल्दी हो हमें लेना चाहिये। इन के पास होंगे, यह डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर कभी नहीं बतायेगे और... न हमें पूछना ही चाहिए। हमें तो डिफेन्स के लिए सिर्फ वह बात करनी चाहिए कि मुल्क की प्रीपेयडनेस के लिए कितना हिस्सा अदा कर सकने हैं। यहाँ मजाक में कह दिया कि 570 मेम्बर का भी श्रुमार कर लीजिए। ऐसी बातें कहने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। इस हाउस में भी सीरियसनेस को तमलीम नहीं करने हैं, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। आज दियागो-गशिषिया में क्या हो रहा है, यह आप सभी जानते हैं। इसको देखने हुए नैवी को मजबूत होना चाहिए। आज दियागो-गशिषिया में सारी ताकत इकट्ठा करके अमेरिका इस बात पर लगा हुआ है कि इस मुल्क को और एशिया को अपने कब्जे में किया जाए। आज वह वहाँ पर सोफिस्टिकेटेड हथियार और बहुत सारी फौज ला रहा है। क्या यह कोई सीरियस बात नहीं है? उसकी वहाँ पर न्यूक्लियर पावर आ रही है और वहाँ पर वह सोफिस्टिकेटेड बैपन्स ला रहा है। इसलिए हम अपनी एक्सिस को मजबूत करना चाहते हैं। हम किसी के नीचे नहीं आना चाहते

हैं लेकिन हम उन सभी को धन्यवाद देते हैं जोकि हमारी मदद कर रहे हैं। हम साथियों को बुझते हैं और जो हमारी मदद करेगा उसकी सहायता हम करेंगे।

हम देखते हैं कि हमारे मुल्क में भी कुछ ऐसी ताकतें हैं जोकि हमारी ताकत को बर्बाद करने में लगी हैं और हिन्दुस्तान में डेमोक्रेटिक फंक्शनिंग को बर्बाद करना चाहती हैं। आज भारत में कुछ ताकतें ऐसे आदमियों को बुझती हैं जो इनफार्मेशन वे। ऐसी ताकतों को हमें रोकना है और उनसे सचेत रहना है।

हमारे कुछ दोस्तों ने जो सवाल उठाए हैं, उन का जबाब तो मिनिस्टर साहब देंगे, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मुल्क में मुख्तलिफ किस्म के लोग रहते हैं परन्तु एक बात हमें समझ लेनी चाहिए कि जंग के असरात कम नहीं होते हैं। हम इस बात से लिए बेबेह हैं कि हम किसी से जंग नहीं करना चाहते हैं लेकिन जंग के लिए हमें तैयार जरूर रहना चाहिए। हिन्दुस्तान पर अगर कोई हमला करेगा, तो उसका मुंह-तोड़ जबाब दिया जाएगा, यह हम कह देना चाहते हैं। हमने तीन तीन जंगें जीती हैं लेकिन उनके इफेक्ट्स हुए हैं। हम पर उन जंगों का जो इफेक्ट पड़ा है, उसका फायदा हमारी मुख्तलिफ पार्टियों ने उठाया है। वे लोग आज हिन्दुस्तान की शक्ति को बर्बाद करना चाहते हैं। बाहर की शक्ति का तो हम मुकाबला करेंगे ही लेकिन ये लोग भी हमारे अन्दर की शक्ति को कम करने की कोशिश करते हैं, उस तरफ ध्यान देने की बहुत जरूरत है जिस से ये अन्दर सेबोटेंज न कर सकें।

चाइना के बारे में यहां पर बहुत कहा गया। आज के अखबार में जो खबर छपी है, उस से पता चलता है कि वहां क्या हो रहा है। वहां पर लड़ाई हो रही है और वहां पर पुलिस की गाड़ियों को बर्बाद किया जा रहा है। वहां पर जवानों के साथ जम कर लड़ाई हो रही है। वे क्या चाहते हैं? वे फ्रीडम चाहते हैं। वे जो वहां पर घुटे हुए थे, उस घुटान से बाहर निकल कर सांस लेना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस डेमोक्रेटिक सेट-अप में जब हर किसी को आजादी है, तो वे ताकतें जो इस डेमोक्रेसी को खत्म करने पर तुली हुई हैं, वे उन हमलावरों से भी बदतर हैं, जबकि हम पर हमला करना चाहते हैं। उन से भी बदतर ये लोग हैं। अभी प्रोफेसर साहब चले गए हैं। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस बात का ध्यान मत कीजिए कि रोटी चाहिए हम पेट बाध कर भी अपनी फोर्सेज को तैयार करना चाहते हैं और उनको मजबूत करना चाहते हैं। सोफिस्टिकेटेड हथियार हमें कहीं से भी मिलें, हम अपने पेट पर पट्टी बाध कर उन को लेना चाहेंगे। जहां कहीं भी कमी है उसको पूरा करना चाहिए। और भी मुल्क ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने पेट पर पट्टी बाध कर लड़ाई लड़ी है और हम भी वह लड़ाई लड़ना चाहते हैं। आज जो राइटिस्ट्स फोर्सेज हैं, वे सब की सब लगी हुई है और हम को नीचा दिखाने के लिए कोशिश कर रही है। इसलिए प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने 20 प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम चलाया है और उनको पूरा किया जा रहा है। इसके साथ साथ एकोनॉमिक फोर्सेज भी आगे आएँ और वे चाहती है कि वे प्रोसेसिव हो जाएँ जिस से राइटिस्ट्स फोर्सेज दबाई जा सकें। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि आपकी जो मिलिट्री है, उसको भी इम्प्रूव किया जाए जिससे

[श्री बख्शारा सिंह]

बाहर को व्यक्ति या कर हम पर हमला न कर सके।

यहां पर यह बात भी कही गई कि डिफेंस मिनिस्टर ने दो तीन तकरीरें की हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि वे तकरीरें सिर्फ तकरीर करने के लिए ही नहीं हैं। ही ओम्स इट। मलक इन बात के लिए तैयारज भी है और इसकी तैयारी देख भी ली है बाहर के लोगो ने। इनके पास क्या हथियार हैं हम यह उनसे कतन नहीं पूछेंगे और हम अगर असरार भी करे तो असरार का जबाब न मे होगा। तो जैसा कि हमारे कुछ दोस्तो ने कहा है कि हमें हमारे बारे में बताया जाए मैं समझना हू कि यह बताने की बात नहीं है।

इसके साथ ही साथ एक मवाल जो यद्वा शास्त्री जी ने उठाया, मैं उसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हू और वह यह है कि जितनी भी छावनिया हैं उनका जो इन्तजाम है, उसमें पहले वे वोट से कर अपना इलैक्शन कराती है। इस में क्या ब चाटने है इस के बारे में सुझाव देना चाहिए था, जोकि उन्होंने नहीं दिया है। मैं एक अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि उनके पास जमीनें हैं, तमाम हिन्दुस्तान में उनके प्लॉट खाली पड़े हैं जहां मिलिट्री के केम्प तक नहीं लगने। ऐसी जमीनें हैं जो आगे वाष्म पर दी हुई हैं और जरूरत पडने पर मिलिट्री वहां केम्प लगाती है। लेकिन कई ऐसी जमीनें हैं जो न काबत के लिए दी हुई हैं और न वहां मिलिट्री केम्प लगाती है। उन जमीनो का डिस्पोजल इस ढंग से करना चाहिए जिससे कि मिलिट्री के मफाद को कोई बाध न आए और वह जमीनें ग्राम के मफाद के काम आ सकें। इसके बारे में जरूर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

मैं ज्यादा बातें नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, मैंने एक ही बात पर अपने आप को रखा है। हमारे दोस्तों ने कुछ फिगर्स वगैरह दी कि चीन में 10-12 मिलियन खर्च किया जाता है, हमारा 62 में से 38 नम्बर है, खर्च करने के बारे में पाकिस्तान का नम्बर 10 है। यह बात ठीक है कि दस नम्बर पर पाकिस्तान वाले हैं लेकिन इन दस नम्बर में बड़े बड़े शामिल हैं। हमें अपनी सांगी ताकत इस बात के लिए लगानी चाहिए कि हर लिहाज में सरकार को मजबूत किया जाए, हमारी तीनों फोर्मिज को मजबूत किया जाय, उनकी हर तरीके से सेटिमफेशन करें। हम आगे बढ़ें। डिफेंस मिनिस्टर ने एलान किया कि उनकी तन्ख्याहें बढ़ा दी गई हैं। यह एक निहायत अच्छी बात है। उनको सेटिसफेशन होनी चाहिए। उनमें जो डिसिप्लिन है, काश कि वह डिमिप्लिन हममें भी आ जाए और सारे हिन्दुस्तान में जो राइटिस्ट फोर्मिज है उनको मारने के लिए सरकार का साथ मजबूत हो। अन्दर में हम मजबूत हो और बाहर से हमारी फौज मजबूत हो। इन अलफाज के साथ में डिफेंस मिनिस्टर को मुबारकवाद देता हू और इन डिमांड्स को सपोर्ट करता हू।

श्री बोरभद्र सिंह (मडी) : चेयरमैन साहब, मैं रक्षा मन्त्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हू। रक्षा मन्त्रालय हमारे देश का एक महत्वपूर्ण मन्त्रालय है। सामान्य स्थिति रहते हुए भी इस मन्त्रालय का अपना महत्व है। मगर जब देश में ऐसी हालत हो कि पिछले 27-28 सालों में, आजादी के बाद, स्वतंत्र होने के बाद, हमें चार पांच विदेशी हमलों का सामना करना पड़ा हो, और आज भी विदेशी हमले की स्थिति निरन्तर बनी हो तो इस

मंत्रालय का महत्व और भी अधिक बढ़ जाता है। इसलिए मुझे खुशी है कि इस कठिन घड़ी में, इस मंत्रालय का कार्यभार चौधरी बशी लाल जी के कंधों पर है। वे एक कुशल प्रणामक हैं और उनमें काम करने की क्षमता है। मुझे आशा है कि उनकी देख रेख में यह मंत्रालय और हमारी सुरक्षा सेनाएं अपने कर्तव्य, अपने फर्ज का भलीभांति निभाने में सफल हो सकेगी।

चेयरमैन साहब जो भाषे प्यारे आपने है, उनमें लगभग 27 सौ करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है और मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे गरीब देश के लिए, जिसके यहाँ भाषन बड़े माँगते हैं, यह खर्च कम नहीं है। मुझे याद है कि चीन के हमले में पहले, मई 1962 में हम अपनी सुरक्षा के ऊपर लगभग साठे बान सौ करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने से और चीन के हमले के बाद और ताइवान के हमले के बाद जो हमारे ऊपर नई जिम्मेदारियाँ आईं, उनको देखते हुए यह खर्च साठे तीन सौ करोड़ रुपए में बढ़ कर 27 सौ करोड़ रुपए हो गया है। हमारे गरीब मुल्क के लिए जहाँ पर साधनों की कमी है, यह बड़ी रकम है। हम चाहते थे कि हम अपने सीमित साधन का खजाने खोने में लगाने, देश के विकास में लगाने, रोजगार पैदा करने में लगाने मगर देश की सुरक्षा हमारा पटला कर्तव्य है, और इससे लिए हमें जो 27 सौ करोड़ रुपया खर्च करना पड़ रहा है। यह कोई बड़ी बान नहीं है। और यदि इससे भी ज्यादा धन की आवश्यकता होगी तो मंत्रालय को, यह रुदन खुशी से धन देना। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती मगर एक प्रश्न जो हमारे सामने है, जैसा कि श्री इन्द्रजित गुप्ता ने भी कहा था कि सवाल यह नहीं है कि हम कितनी

राशि खर्च करते हैं सवाल यह है कि क्या उन राशि का सही प्रयोग होता है या नहीं। एक एक रुपया जो हम डिफेंस में लगा रहे हैं वह सही लग रहा है या नहीं, यह हमें देखना चाहिए। यह पता फौज को जो इफेक्टिवनेस है, जो उसके लड़ने का क्षमता है, उसको बढ़ाता है या नहीं। पिछली लड़ाइयों में हमारे फौज ने जो काम किया, इसको जब हम देखते हैं तो मुझे तो इस से कम खर्च कम काई शक नहीं रह जाता है कि जो रुपया हम अपनी फौज पर खर्च कर रहे हैं उसका सही उपयोग हो रहा है, वह सही ढंग से लग रहा है और जो भी ठीक नहीं है हमें गमने आ रहे हैं। लेकिन एक बात में बहना चाहता हूँ। हमारा डिफेंस एम्प्लेडीयर है उसको हम "होला वाऊ वाऊ" की तरह से ट्रेन न करें। हाँ दिल खोल कर रुपया डिफेंस के लिए दें वहाँ हमें यह भी देखना चाहिये कि उस रुपए का उपयोग न हो, किनू खर्चा न हो। अगर वह होती है तो उस चीज को हम रोकना है। आज भी कोई इन बात को नहीं कह सकता है कि फौज में अपव्यय नहीं है या रिकॉर्ड करने को मंजूर नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ यह रुदन आपका इतना करवा दे रहा है वहाँ आप यह भी देखें कि इस पण का सही ढंग से उपयोग हो।

कल बहम शुरु करते हुए मार्क्सिस्ट पार्टी के श्री दशरथ देव ने कहा कि हमारे देश की यह नीति होनी चाहिए कि रैम्युलर फौज पर जो खर्च है उसको हम कम करे रैम्युलर फौज कम करें और ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में देश के नागरिकों को सैनिक प्रशिक्षण दे, युवकों, युवतियों को प्रशिक्षण दे। बजाय रैम्युलर फौज पर डिपेंड करने के हमें अपने देशवासियों पर डिपेंड करना चाहिए। किसी हद तक मैं

[श्री बीरबल सिंह]

उनको राय से सहमत हूँ। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि अभी समय नहीं आया है कि हम उस पर ध्यान करें। आज भी हमारे सामने कई खतरे हैं, चीन का खतरा है, पाकिस्तान का है, दुनिया को कुछ और ताकते हैं जिन को तरफ से हमारी आजादी को खतरा पैदा किया जा रहा है मैं तो समझता हूँ कि इस वक़्त जरूरत इस बात को है कि हमारा जो फौज है उसको हम और भी ज्यादा मजबूत और ताकतवर करें, सज्जत करें ताकि किसी भी विदेशी आक्रमण का वह का वह ठीक तरह से मुकाबला कर सके।

आज साइप और टेक्नालाजो का युग है। साइप और टेक्नालाजो बढ़े तेजो के साथ आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, प्रगति कर रहे हैं। जिस चीज को आज हम सेटेस्ट मानते हैं वह कल का पुराना और ओबसोलीट और आउटडेट हो जायेगा। इन बात को हमें हमेशा ध्यान रखना होगा। जहाँ दूसरे श्रेणी में हमें इस बात का कयाल रखना है वहाँ फौज के मामले में तो और भी ज्यादा कयाल रखना है। कल और आज कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस ओर मकत किया है। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे पास जो हथियार, शस्त्र, टैंक, हवाई जहाज समुद्री जहाज इत्यादि है वे सेटेस्ट होने चाहिए। बिल्कुल आधुनिक होने चाहिये नाकि हमारा मामान पुराना और ओबसोलीट न हो जाए। यह बिल्कुल सही बात है और इसका आपका निष्पेक्ष खयाल रखना चाहिए। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो डिफेंस है यह एक रेसिलिव टर्म है। जब हम डिफेंस को बात करने हैं तो प्रश्न पैदा होता है कि हम किस से डिफेंस कर रहे हैं। यह कहना कि रूप, हमारी या फ़ास अपनी फौजों पर इतना खर्च कर रहा है, ज्यादा रेसिलिव नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि पहले

हम यह सोचें कि किस मुल्कों से हमें अपनी डिफेंस करनी है। फिर वे मुल्क जो हमारे प्रतिद्वन्द्वी हैं उनको ध्यान में रख कर हमें अपनी डिफेंस को क्षमता को बढ़ाना है, उसके लिए हमें तैयारी करनी है। पाकिस्तान और चीन को जब हम बात करते हैं तो उसकी बहुत रेसिलिव हमारे सामने आ जाती है। कारण यह है कि यह वो मुल्क है जिन से हमारे देश को खतरा है। इन्होंने हम पर हमला किया है और आगे भी यह हो सकता है कि वे हम पर हमला करें अलग अलग से चाहे या मिल करके। माफ़ बात है कि हम जब भी कोई डिफेंस स्ट्रेटेजी बनाए अपने लिए और ज्यादा हथियारों और शस्त्रों को बात करें अपनी सेनाओं के लिए तो हम बात को ध्यान में रखें कि पाकिस्तान और चीन के पास किस किस प्रकार के अस्त्र शस्त्र हैं और जिन प्रकार के उनके पास हैं उनमें एक कदम आगे बढ़ कर हमारे पास अस्त्र शस्त्र होने चाहिए। ऐसा न हो कि उनके पास तो सेटेस्ट किस्म के हथियार हों, सेटेस्ट किस्म के जहाज, मिसाइल्स, मनुद्री जहाज हों और हम उन दीड में पीछे रह जायें मैं जानता हूँ कि आपका मंत्रालय इस बारे में जागरूक है। फिर भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसको आप निरन्तर ध्यान में रखें। ऐसा न हो कि शस्त्रों के मामले में हम किसी दूसरे मुल्क से पिछड़ जाएं।

मुझे खुशी है कि आखिर हमारा ध्यान हमारे नीमना को तरफ गया, जो कि ग़ना भी चाहिए था। हमारे सेना के जो तीन अंग हैं, उनमें यह एक अंग था जिसको तरफ आज तक ज़िन्दा ध्यान जाना चाहिए था, वह नहीं गया। यह बताने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि हमें अपनी नौ सेना को मजबूत और ताकतवर बनाने की क्या जरूरत है। हमारे समुद्री तट बहुत बड़ा है, डिफेंस गारिषिया

को बान यही कही गई है, वह जो बारा
हजारे मानने है। इसके अनाया
प्रकारे विंग मरगागर में कई और नारुनें
अना प्रकृत और प्रभाव जमाता बाकनी
हैं। जकन इन बान को है कि हम
अनो नी-सेना को मजदूर करें। मुझे
खुशी है कि पिछले वर्षों में नी-सेना को
नाकनवर और मजदूर बनाने की कोशिश
की गई है। धनो जो वजट हनारे नामने
आया है, उनमें भी पन्ने में उपादा
पासीजन इसके लिए रखा गया है, लेकिन
जिन्ना होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं है।
इस पर 150 करोड़ डॉ. के लगभग
जो टोटल डिफेंस स्पीडिंग का 10 परसेंट
बनता है, खर्च किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है।
इसको तरक भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता
है। बहुत से बाने मेम्बरों ने कही है
मित्रको को मैं दोड़गता नहीं चाहता हूँ
मैं यही कहूँ कि इन और भी संवालय
ध्यान अवश्य दें।

मुझे इन बान को खुशी है कि
हमारी जो आडिन्स फॅक्टरी और इन
जो डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन यूनिट्स हैं उनमें अच्छा
काम हो रहा है। आज काफी सामान
उनमें बनाया जा रहा है। इसका मंत्र
बड़ा श्रेय इनारे भूपूर्व रक्षांत्रों और
गणना मेनको जाना है, जिन्होंने हि
इसको बुनियाद रखी। मैं यह चाहा हूँ
कि जिस वक्त उन्होंने इसको बुनियाद
रखी थी, उस वक्त देश में और इन
सदन में भी बड़ी नुकाबीनी हुई थी
और यह कहकर कि बा बाको परक्यूलेटर
बन रहे हैं, उनका काफी मन्त्र उड़ाया
गया था, मगर जो उन्होंने काम
किया और देश की सेवा की,
उनके लिए हम कभी भी उनको नहीं
भुला सकते। उन्होंने देश में मजदूर
डिफेंस सिस्टम की बुनियाद रखी है और
जो आज बहुत से बातें हुई हैं आज जो
अनता पदा हुई है वह उसी पर निर्भर

करती हैं। जिसकी नीव उन्होंने उस
समय रखी।

कुछ सदस्यों ने कहा पर बार-बिडोत्र
क बारे में कहा, कल एक माननीय सदस्य कह
रहे थे कि 1971 में जो लड़ाई हुई,
उन समय के भी कई केमेज पैशन के
रहे हुए हैं। अगर वास्तव में ये केसेज
रहे हुए हैं तो यह ममाने लिए बड़े
शर्म की बात है। जिन वक्त लड़ाई
होनी है, ताजी-ताजी बात होनी है तो
हम अब उनके लिए बड़ी बड़ी बाने करने
हैं मगर जिन वक्त अमरों जामा पहनाने
की बान आती है, तो काम जिनकी
नेनी में होना चाहिए होना चाहिए वह नहीं
हो पाना है। मैं प्रतिक्रिया मनी में
दरखास्त करूँगा कि वह इन बान की
जाय करे और अगर ऐसे मामलों में
वह उनको जल्द में जल्द निपटाने की
कोशिश करे।

अन में मैं एक स्थानीय माग के
बारे में अर्ज करूँगा। हम काफी अर्थों
से त्रिाचल प्रदेश में एक सैनिक स्कूल
के बारे में मान करते आते हैं। आप
मानते हैं कि त्रिाचल प्रदेश में काफी
बड़ी मात्रा में लोग फौज में भर्ती होते
हैं, वहां काफी एकम सर्बिसमें भी है।
वहां पर एक सैनिक स्कूल खोलने के
लिए पिछले 8-10 सालों में माग की
जा रही है, कई बार यह मामला इस
सदन में भी उठा है, लेकिन अभी तक
स्कूल नहीं खुला है। मैं प्रतिक्रिया मंत्रों में
दरखास्त करूँगा कि वह अग्रे हमारे
बारे में निर्णय लें और वहां पर एक
सैनिक स्कूल खोलने का कार्यवाही करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मंत्रालय
की मनी का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA (Giridh): Mr. Chair-
man Sir, I think, it is my duty to

[Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyya]

rise in support of the Demands for Grants in respect of the Defence Ministry. Let the voice, the united voice, go out of this hon. and august House that we are cent per cent behind the efforts of the Defence Ministry for the good work they have done, they are doing and they will continue to do.

We are solidly behind our Defence Minister, Shri Bansi Lal. It is a peculiar phase of world history that talks of balance of terror of second strike capability and now the detente are going side by side. Weapon systems are getting obsolete before they actually come into operation and the old truism remains that we are always prepared for the last one, but the realities of the world are hard. We have our neighbours toward North-East—I mean China—and towards West. We have read stories about Iran and Saudi Arabia getting 25 billion dollars worth of military hardware each from all the countries of the world. These are the imponderables which should condition our thinking in this matter. Ten per cent of our national budget is not so much because it is not really a choice between guns and butter. History of Germany and Japan, if it shows anything, shows that if you are militarily prepared if you have the background, the infrastructure, industrial support, the systems you can certainly supplement your economic activities also in the shortest possible time.

It is not accident that the Jawans mostly recruited from Punjab and Haryana have brought about the green revolution also, because they have that training, the background, the discipline and the dedication which makes things move.

We have also just passed through a phase when the logistics of bicycles carrying military supplies by Vietnam stood up against the highly sophisticated weaponry of United States. It is not the weaponry alone but

the morale of the people and the support of the people behind the army which is the crux of the problem. That side is being taken care of.

Now in this harsh world, we have to follow the old saying: Keep your faith in God, but keep your powder dry. When S'a'm was requested by the French Foreign Minister to treat the Catholics more leniently, because it would give him some leverage with the Pope Stalin's realistic answer was: How many divisions the Pope has? In this realistic world, these divisions are necessary—the Army divisions, Navy and the Air Force.

Being a layman, I am really moving into an arena where angels would fear to tread, the arena of sophisticated weaponry and the question of strategy and tactics. The report makes it very clear that highly sophisticated system of management is there, defence ground system technique, systems techniques, development, value engineering, data processing, computerisation, critical path method, PERT technique and electro-optics are there.

The last thing, the electro-optics, is, in my mind ringing a bell. Now, there is a precision, revolution in defence strategy and in the weapons system. This is a major new change in the military technology which is round the corner. It means that long-range weapons can now hit things in a single shot, can hit even small things like a tank, a bridge or an aircraft. It started first with anti-aircraft missiles that rode on a radar beam or homed in on radar reflection from an aeroplane. Then followed swiftly the navigators, the lasers and the electro-optics which is another name for television.

Now, the American Cruise missile is linked with navigator or navigational satellite.

I do not want the Defence Minister to reply but I merely express our anxiety that since we are going in for

sophisticated technology we have to go in for these new developments because they represent the wave of the future in the next decade. With this new weapons system they will partially be replacing even nuclear weapons and the importance of the air power will also stage a partial comeback. The new weapons will make tactical objectives for destruction cheaper and will be reviving the air power. We know the cost of nuclear technology. We have to balance the cost of nuclear technology against the cost of this new type of precision—technological revolution which is round the corner abroad. I cannot say that we can immediately in one jump go on building Cruise missiles. It may be 10 years away, for all I know, but we have to make a start. I would like to suggest—I do not want to know—that MIG 21 should be updated to meet MIG 23 USSR is our friend in military technology and we should take up this issue with them as also SAM-7 missiles.

During the Second World War, Germany, cut off from oil supplies, developed a technique of low temperature carbonisation from coal and it developed numerous inventions in order to fight the war in that grim situation. I would not say actually an encirclement, but an envelope is sought to be created with the base at Diego Garcia. Knowing, as we do, our neighbour, Pakistan, who should have friendly relations with us after the Simla Agreement, and China, we have to keep our fingers crossed for the next few years and go on continuously updating our technology and our military preparedness so that we are not caught napping. A similar phase intervened in the history of the Soviet Union, say during 1943-50 when complete military superiority passed on to USA and USSR actually fought back by mobilisation, by secretiveness and by military counter-intelligence and in the course of the next 5-7 years almost started reversing the balance. Now, they are in some respects ahead of, if not at par with USA.

We have vast human resources, highly skilled, exceptionally intelligent cadres and, given the opportunity certainly I have no doubt whatsoever that this last quarter of the 20th century will be the Indian part of the century.

In that, the Defence Ministry has to play an important part to fill up the gap in our industrial technology, I again support the Demands for Grants for Defence.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMI KANTHAMMA (Khammam): I welcome certain welfare measures that the Ministry has taken for the disabled persons and the ex-servicemen. I agree with what the leader of the Congress party said while visiting the border that we are surrounded by enemies on all sides and there is danger or threat to the country. How can defence be stronger? It can be stronger only when the people of the country give wholehearted support. How are you going to have the wholehearted support of the people of this country? Is it with a situation like the one prevailing at the moment; is it by your false preaching or telling that there is peace everywhere, is it by putting thousands and thousands of people inside the jail that you are going to have the wholehearted support of the people? You say there is discipline all round. The so-called discipline which you are boasting of is only peace of the graveyard, peace of the cowards, the peace of the slaves and with that uneasiness in their minds all round and everywhere, I hope the services are not excluded from it. A peaceful internal situation is necessary for the stronger defence of the motherland. We do not know about the happenings all round as very little comes in the newspapers. There has been suppression of the freedom of the Press. People are not informed of what is going on in the country. But, still recently we got some reports that some very dangerous things have been found in Gujarat, Kerala

[Shrimati T. Lakshmi-Kanthamma]

and other places. It is a very serious thing. Everyone of us loves our motherland. Such things cannot and should not take place. I remember a poem where the poet says—

Breathes there the man with soul so
deed

who never to himself hath said

"This, is my own native land"

They think that nobody can live for the motherland. It is their own monopoly. Everyone here supported their move at the time of the liberation of Bangla Desh. Even members from the opposition had praised their leader.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are discussing Defence.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: The internal situation has a bearing on it and is related to Defence.

What is Shri Raghu Ramaiah trying to know. I have been given 11 minutes time. I am using that time.

He has got all laurels from all sides. Can't you bear with me for one minute for expressing the truth?

MR. CHAIRMAN We are discussing Defence.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: Peace in the hearts of the people is very essential for the stronger defence of this country. This is what happened when China attacked us. We stood as one man. Everyone stood as one. So, an improvement in the internal situation is necessary for the stronger defence of the country.

Sir, even Gandhiji had said that the minimum force should be used. There cannot be a greater exhibition of the military strength than what was exhibited in Madras at the time of imposition of President's Rule. Is this the way of which our military is

existing? Of course, there are people—there are brothers and sisters and mothers and uncles or even some of the people in the military—who are in jail. Is it for suppression of brothers and sisters that you want to use them? You are thereby giving them this unhappy job. It is a wrong way of using the military force.

They are here to protect, certain values of lives that we have chosen. What are the values of life that we have chosen? It was democracy, freedom of the people, and not suppression of the people or making them slaves all-round. So, I suppose, it is wrong to make use of the military force for the suppression of their freedom for which this country stood when it achieved its freedom at the sacrifice of—yes, I agree here—our brave men? Did not the brave men in the army, navy and air force exhibit great valour and courage at the time of many threats and many invasions that took place on us? It was not to promulgate to us one dynasty, that they have done this or that thing. That is for the people to tell us, not for you to tell that that you have done this thing. It is a wrong thing to do. It is our people who stood by the army that has won the war against us. I agree with Shri Bansi Lal when he said that we will face them and suppress them and, if there is an attack on us, we will teach them a lesson. Will you teach them a lesson with the barren hearts and minds of the people or with their love? On the one hand, you suppress them and, on the other hand, you want to get support out of the dry minds and hearts of the people. You realise this. If you do not realise this, then what history will teach us is for it to decide (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member should now conclude.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: I request that this kind of cowardly thing will only go against the very strength of the defence forces.

We need a brave country consisting of brave people and courageous people.

There is another thing. Of course, tomorrow the External Affairs debate is coming. The strength of the Defence forces is also in way linked with the international situation. Why do you want to abuse the people unnecessarily and try to rub them on the wrong side? You are putting our defence forces in a difficult situation which can be avoided and you can make them strong and you can take their help. Instead of taking help from certain countries, why do you want to abuse them and make them your enemy? This is a wrong strategy. If Mr. Bansi Lal deserves all the praise the people have showered on him their praise. Then, let him be more tectical and use his talent or ability to see that the situation improves and develops. I also have all praise for his predecessors who have won the love and admiration of many of the people of this country.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पाण्डेय (गोरखपुर) : ममापति जी, वास्तव में मैं इस घात पर हो रहे ब्रह्म में शिरकत नहीं करना चाहता था, लेकिन जब श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कान्नाम्मा जी ने यह कहा कि देश के अन्दर कुछ गेमो बाने हो रह्यो हैं जिस को तरक सदन का ध्यान जाना जरूरी है, तब मैंने जो इस ब्रह्म में बोलने का निश्चय कर लिया। श्रीमन् आप जानते हैं, इस देश में कुछ लोगों ने मिलिट्री को उकसाने को बात कही, जिन लोगों ने मिलिट्री का रिबोल्ट करने के लिए कहा; छात्र उन्ही के साथ श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कान्नाम्मा जी कुछ दिनों से नाकर मत्स्य में पड़ गई है। और उनके सत्सग में आकर के अब इनको इस देश में कुछ नहीं दिखाई दे रहा है, देश के बाहर सरहदों पर कुछ नहीं दिखाई दे रहा है कि हमें क्या

रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हू कि अभी जो इस देश में कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो यहां को परिस्थिति को अच्छे तरह से समझने को कोशिश नहीं करते और अन्दर हो अन्दर ऐसे परिस्थितियाँ पैदा करना चाहते हैं जिससे देश के अन्दर जो इमरजेन्स के बाद एक अनुशासन को आचना पैदा हुई है जिससे कि देश एक इन्तान को तरफ खड़ा हुआ है और नारो समस्याओं पर एक माल में काबू पा लिया है तथा हर क्षेत्र में उत्पादन बढ़ा है, चाहे वह टिकेस प्रोडक्शन हो, इन्डस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन हो या एग्रीकल्चर क्षेत्र हो, हर क्षेत्र में उत्पादन बढ़ा है, उसमें एकादर पैदा को जाए।

हमारे रक्षा मंत्री ने जो अनुदान को माने पेश को है और हमारे रक्षा राज्य उत्पादन मंत्री ने रक्षा उत्पादन के विभिन्न पहलुओं की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया है और बनाया है कि रक्षा उत्पादन के कार्यों में हम तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं और आत्म निर्भर हो रहे हैं, उसमें हमें सतीष होता है, और यह सब इस बात का सबूत है कि जो देश को सरहदों पर उनकी रक्षा के लिए, देश को सार्वभौम सत्ता को रक्षा के लिए, उम्मीद और इन्सानियत को बचाने के लिए मैनिफ बूटे हुए हैं उनका हमें हीसला बढाना चाहिए, न कि इस तरह के भाषण दिए जायें, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्या ने दिया, जो उन के दिमाग को हतोत्साह करता है। आज जब अमेरिका डोणो गार्शिया में अपना खोफनाक अड्डा बना रहा है, वहां पर नानाकार से उस को सुमज्जित कर रहा है, जब सारे साउथ ईस्ट एशिया में आग लगी हुई है उन समय भारत को अपने पैरो पर ही नहीं खड़ा होना है बल्कि नान-एलाइन्ड कंट्री को मजबूत भी करना है और देश को मजबूत करके

[श्री नरेंद्र च. रावण पाण्डेय]

विदेशों ताकतों को ताकतों की बकना-
चूर करना है, ऐसे समय में जो बयान
आज दिया जाना है वह कोई राष्ट्रीय
जात नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

मैं मानता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान अपने
हथियारों को कभी को दूर कर रहा है
उपने विभिन्न राष्ट्रों से समझौता कर
लिया है। कास और दूसरे देशों से
हिनायत के बावजूद हमारे मरदों के
किनारे ऐसे खतरनाक घोशारों को बनाने
को योजनाएँ चले रही हैं जिन का
इस्तेमाल पाकिस्तान हमारे खिलाफ
कर सके। और साउथ ईस्ट एशिया
और वेस्ट एशिया में अस्थिरता बनी
रहे। यह नीति अमेरिका की चल
रही है।

1962 में जर्मन द्व. नगर नई ये
आने देग को आग दो को मजदूर करने
के लिए गरीबी से लड़ रहे थे, ऐसे समय
में एकारक चाहता है हम पर हमला किंग
लेकिन आज व. गिरी नही है। द्वारा
देश वर्तमान रक्षा परा के नेतृत्व में
सुदृढ़ है, और मैं कह सकता हूँ
कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में
यह देश किसी भी देश के चैलेंज का
अच्छे तरह मुकाबला कर सकता है।
हम उनके लिए अच्छे तरह से तैयार हैं।
हमारा रक्षा मंत्रालय तैयार है। हम
अभी जलानों को जानते हैं, चाहे
बच सेना के लिए हो, वायु सेना के लिए
हो, या जल सेना के लिए हो, वरना
किसी तरह से कोई सबोडरेजेंट नही होगा
जहां तक सोनाभों को और राष्ट्र को
हुरासा का सवाल है। जिन देश को मिलिट्री
मजदूर नहीं है, जिन का एयर फोर्स
मजदूर नहीं है, जिन को समुद्री ताकत
बहुत नहीं है वह देश कभी भी अपने पैरों
पर खड़ा नहीं हो सकता है।

जैसा हमारे एक साथी ने कहा
रक्षा उपकरण के विकसित होने को कार्य कृष्ण
मेनन ने किया था और जैसा जवाहर लाल
जी ने इस देश को मजबूत बनाया;
उसके चलते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम
हर तरह से मजबूत हैं और हम हर खतरे
को जानते हैं और उससे मुताबिक जो
रक्षा मंत्रालय को बचत पड़ेगी इस
सदन में से लाएँ और उसे मंजूर करावें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं रक्षा मंत्री
जी का बड़ा शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ
जिन्होंने बहुत ही जानकारी कर और
समझ कर ऐसा नोट तैयार किया, जो
हमारे राष्ट्रीय आचरण के अनुसार है
कि हम अपने डिफेंस की बहुत सी
बाजों को बाहर नहीं जाने देना चाहते हैं
इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हमारे
अन्धर कमजोर हैं। मैं श्रीमती लक्ष्मी
कान्तम्मा ने कहा जा रहा है कि आज
उन के दिल में कोई ऐसी खराब बात
है और वह देश को कमजोर करने के
लिए नयाय तरज को सूझो जाने इस सदन
में करना हैं, तो वे ऐसा न करे।
जिन समय भी देश पर कोई हमला
हुमा, तो सारा देश एक हो गया।
सन् 1962 और सन् 1971 में जब
कभी भी हम पर हमला हुमा, पूरा
राष्ट्र एक हो गया आज जनता
जानती है कि किय के नेतृत्व में देश को
रक्षा हो सकती है। आज वह जानती है
कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का नेतृत्व और
हमारे कांग्रेस पार्टी का नेतृत्व, जिनमें
अभी नर प्रार थी, इस देश को रक्षा
कर सकता है। आज आप हमारे काम
को बाधुरो बनाने लगे।

मैं आशा करता हूँ और मुझे विश्वास
है कि रक्षा मंत्रालय का जो बजट है,
सदन उप की अच्छे तरह से स्वीकार
करेगा और जो कं-प्रोपोजेंट हैं उरको
वापस लेगा और रक्षा मंत्रालय का भार

को एक बुद्धिमान व्यक्ति के जिम्मे दिया गया है, वे अच्छे तरह से मजबूती के साथ इन के कार्य को करेंगे।

इसमें मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि पारने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया है।

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI BANSI LAL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to all the hon. members for unanimously supporting the Demands of the Defence Ministry. We have been able to bring discipline in the country because of the emergency and the twenty-point programme given by our Prime Minister.

16.52 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. SPEAKER, Sir, we are a peace-loving nation. We believe in the principle of co-existence and we do not have any territorial ambition. That we have proved just after the 1971 conflict with Pakistan. But external dangers are there, from land, air and sea. We cannot ignore them.

So far as the threat from land is concerned, some hon. members have pointed out that we have danger from the north and west. At the same time, we cannot afford to ignore the fact that we have danger from air also. Then coming to the sea, we have danger from the sea also. Pakistan is now having a very strong navy. It is building up. After the 1971 conflict, it has not only made up its losses, but is trying to get much more armaments and more sophisticated weapons aeroplanes, tanks and frigates. She is trying her best to get all these things from wherever she can.

Then almost every hon. member of this august House has mentioned about Diego Garcia. Diego Garcia is an island about 1,000 nautical miles south west of Sri Lanka. This is a small island of about 11 sq.

miles. This island was purchased in 1965 by the Britishers from Mauritius for about £ 3 million to develop it as a communications base. Then the U.K. leased it to the U.S.A. in 1966 for 50 years, that too, it was given to understand, for a communications base. In October 1972 another agreement was signed between the United States and the United Kingdom providing the United States with limited naval communication facilities. It did not end there. In February 1976 another supplementary agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom was signed whereby Diego Garcia was to be converted into a full fledged naval base and so it is today. The original inhabitants of Diego Garcia were shifted to Mauritius, and now it is being developed into a full fledged military base. Not only a naval base, I would rather like to call it a full-fledged military base. The United States of America has already constructed an airfield there having a length of about 8000 feet and now they are increasing it to accommodate more sophisticated and heavy planes and for maritime reconnaissance in the Indian Ocean. As we have always been saying, we want the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace but the presence of big powers is creating problems, and if I may say so, it can really become a dangerous spot, a vulnerable point from the strategic point of view. In spite of our best efforts and our protests, the big powers are not keeping their ships away from the Indian Ocean; many of them are there. Keeping in view all these things, I appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Members of this august House in suggesting that we must have a forceful navy; we must have a navy which can face all these eventualities. Hon. Members have also pointed out that after our striking oil in Bombay High the responsibility on the navy has become much more.

Keeping in view all these things, hon. Members are right in suggesting to the government that the navy should be allowed more funds and

[Shri Bansi Lal]

that it should be built up as early as possible. I should like to inform the House that we are aware of all those things. While preparing our defence strategy we are keeping everything in mind. We do not ignore anything; we do not try to be complacent on any side. We are improving our navy; we are acquiring more ships, frigates and other vessels which are required for our defence. Previously we used to spend about 4 per cent of our defence budget on our navy whereas this year we have allotted ten per cent of our defence budget to the navy. Some hon. Members suggested that the defence ministry should not hesitate to come forward with supplementary demands for grants before the House if the necessity arises.

17 hrs.

I agree with the Hon'ble Members that if we require more money to build a good Navy for our nation, we will not hesitate to bring forward Supplementary Demands for this purpose. Sir, we have very long borders. We have about 9000 miles of border as plains and mountains and more than 3500 miles of coastal border. So, we have to defend our borders. It is very difficult to defend the border in the mountainous areas and at the same time it is very difficult to defend the border on the coastal sides also because of the big powers keeping their ships in the Indian Ocean. From the maritime reconnaissance and from other strategic points of view also, their strength is very significant. Sir, I have given these figures to indicate the magnitude of the problem. Our next door neighbour, Pakistan, was spending Rs. 444.0 crores on budget before it was bifurcated. Its budget of Rs 444.0 crores was when Pakistan included Bangladesh also. And today Pakistan has no enemy. Pakistan has no military commitments on the border and if it has unnecessarily any doubt in its minds, India has proved beyond doubt, under the dynamic

leadership of our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, that we have no territorial ambitions.

Sir, at the time of 1971 conflict, we occupied a large area of Pakistan territory and later on that was returned to them. That clearly shows that the policy of our Prime Minister is not to have the territory of any other country. But in spite of these facts, Pakistan at present is spending Rs. 702.0 crores on its defence. It means that its increase is about 58.1 per cent with less than half of its boundary that it had earlier. And this budget they have shown as Defence Budget. Otherwise also on some other heads they are spending a lot on Defence. I do not understand what for they are doing it. We have made it clear, time and again, that we will never attack any country. We are not aggressors and we do not have any territorial ambitions. We do not want anybody's territory. Under these circumstances, from whom Pakistan has fears. It gives an idea that Pakistan itself may have evil designs and keeping in view the evil designs of Pakistan, we have also to keep ourselves ready to defend our borders. To avoid a war is to build the nation as strong as possible. If somebody thinks that India is weak, he can attack the country at any time and he can try to have a chance to gain something from her. I want to make it very clear on the floor of this House that we are never complacent. We are always prepared to meet any eventuality. Some of the hon. Members have been expressing their doubts about our defence preparedness, I want to assure the hon. Members through you, Sir, that they should not have any doubts about our defence preparedness. We want to normalise our relations with Pakistan and for that purpose, the Simla Agreement was signed. The main features of the Simla Agreement were: settlement of disputes by peaceful means, respect for territorial integrity, sovereignty and non-interference in each other's affairs, prevention of hostile propaganda, economic

cooperation, cultural and scientific exchanges. But I am sorry to say that Pakistan is not honouring this Simla Agreement. Pakistan itself has been violating the Simla Agreement. And then the other thing which concerns us is the lifting of U.S. embargo on sale of arms to Pakistan. Our Prime Minister very rightly said in the Rajya Sabha on 26th February, 1976 that the U.S. decision amounted to re-opening of old wounds and hindering the process of normalisation. Pakistan is getting hardware from China also. China is supplying sophisticated arms to Pakistan. This again is a matter of serious concern.

Then I come to Bangla Desh. We want to have good neighbourly relations with Bangla Desh. We wish them well. We would like to see a strong and prosperous Bangla Desh. We have no intention of interfering in their internal affairs. Many people have been trying to create misunderstanding between India and Bangla Desh, but we will not allow such things to happen. We are always for the good of Bangla Desh

and we want to see a stable and prosperous Bangla Desh.

Then, about our defence expenditure. Many of the hon. Members have pointed out that our defence budget is something less than what it should have been. Our only purpose is to maintain the Army, to strengthen the Army by latest, sophisticated weapons to defend our borders. That is why, we are keeping our Budget at a reasonable figure. We want to develop our country; we want to construct canals; we want to generate power; we want to industrialise our nation; we want to increase the agricultural production and we want to develop our country in other spheres. The primary object of our Budget is to ensure that our borders are not violated. Our defence expenditure as a percentage of the gross national product is amongst the lowest in the world. The statement below illustrates the comparative position as in 1974. This information I have got from the 'Military Balance' published by the Institute of Strategic Studies, London. It says:

Name of the country	Defence expenditure as percentage of Gross National Product
Israel	32 per cent
Egypt	22.8 per cent
USSR	10.6 per cent
Iran	9 per cent
Pakistan	7.6 per cent
USA	6 per cent
United Kingdom	5.2 per cent
India	2.8 per cent

So, we are one of the lowest in the world. As I have pointed out earlier, we are spending less on defence just because we want to develop our country. But at the same time, I

want to assure the House that we will not do anything at the cost of the sovereignty of the nation. In regard to Navy, as I have stated earlier, Pakistan is trying to build up a

[Shri Bansi Lal]

strong Navy. And we have problems like the Diego Garcia, the presence of big Powers in the Indian Ocean and the off-shore installations in the Bombay High. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands as also the Lakshadweep islands are now exposed to maritime reconnaissance by the American Navy and Naval Air Force. Our Navy is now being strengthened by the construction of more medium class frigates, modernization of old ships, acquisition of new ships, and the construction of new and the expansion of existing shipyards. We are also trying to get new frigates and maritime reconnaissance, anti-submarines etc. There is a threat from the air also. As many hon. Members have pointed out, Pakistan is getting the latest types of aircraft from USA, China and some European countries. We cannot afford to ignore it. We are also taking necessary steps to strengthen our Air Force. But it does not mean that we have a weak Air Force to-day. I want to tell the hon. Members, through you Sir, that we have a good Air Force even to-day to meet any attack from the air from any part of the world. Special attention is being given to modernize and introduce more sophisticated equipment in the Army, as I have already stated. We are self-sufficient in small arms, as my colleagues, Mr. Gadgil had told the House yesterday. And at the same time in regard to the medium and heavy weapons also, we have our own production lines. We are not very much dependent on other countries. We are doing a lot, but as an hon. Member had very rightly pointed out to-day that in to-day's world no country can be 100 per cent self-sufficient in armaments or in sophisticated hardware. Not even the biggest country can claim to be so. But so far as we are concerned, we have succeeded a lot in having our indigenous small, medium and heavy armaments. We are nearly self-sufficient in this respect.

As my hon. Colleague Mr. Gadgil, told the House yesterday, our defence

public sector undertakings, particularly Hindustan Aeronautics, Bharat Electronics Limited and Mazagon Docks Limited have made sizable contributions to the defence effort, particularly with regard to the various types of aircraft, helicopters, sophisticated electronic items, communication equipments, radar and naval vessels. The volume of production of departmental undertakings, ordnance factories and public sector undertakings has increased.

Issues made by departmental factories in 1973-74 was worth Rs. 182 crores whereas in 1975-76 it is estimated to be Rs. 223 crores. Production in public sector undertakings in 1973-74 was Rs. 252 crores and it is expected to reach Rs. 350 crores in 1975-76.

My colleague, Shri Gadgil, and some hon. Members of the House have paid tributes to the workers in the ordnance factories and defence production organisations. I would like to associate myself with it by saying that the workers of our factories have increased the production in our factories and that they are working with dedication. I am happy that they are good workers who are working day and night and coming up to our expectations.

A question was raised by some hon. Members about the Defence Research and Development Organisation. This organisation came into existence in 1958. Since then this organisation has helped us to attain self-sufficiency. They have designed many things and succeeded in their work. Approximately, more than 400 items of defence use have been developed and have gone into production, resulting in a saving of many crores of rupees in foreign exchange.

Many hon. Members referred to the improvements in service conditions and the colour service and reserve period. Almost every hon. Member has appreciated it. I am grateful to them. I appreciate their appreciation of

this work. Yesterday my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta, was enquiring as to whom he should congratulate for this work. The reply is very simple. It is our dynamic Prime Minister who has to be congratulated for this work, because she has done it; nobody else. She is the only person who has done it.

Coming to the new rates of pension, previously a sepoy used to get a minimum pensionary emoluments of Rs 70 and a maximum pensionary emoluments of Rs 102. Now a sepoy is getting a minimum of Rs 91 and maximum of Rs. 140.30. Previously, Naik used to get a minimum of Rs 70 and maximum of Rs 111. Now he gets a minimum of Rs 101 and a maximum of Rs. 155.25. A Havildar used to get a minimum of Rs 73 and a maximum of Rs. 121. Now he gets a minimum of Rs 113 and a maximum of Rs 182.86. A Naib Subedar used to get a minimum of Rs 90 and a maximum of Rs 161.30. Now he gets a minimum of Rs. 146.05 and a maximum of Rs 256.45. Previously a Subedar was getting a minimum of Rs 110 and a maximum of Rs 225.70 but now he is getting Rs 186.30 minimum and Rs 354.20 maximum. A Subedar-Major was previously getting Rs 142.90 minimum and Rs. 273.70 maximum, and now he is getting Rs 226.55 minimum and Rs 420.90 maximum. This is for the lower ranks. Now for the permanent commissioned officers.

A second Lieutenant/Lieutenant previously used to get a pensionary emoluments of Rs. 337.80 per month, and now he is getting Rs. 402.50. A Captain previously used to get Rs 458.55 and now he is getting Rs 650 per month. A Major was getting previously Rs. 579.30 and now Rs 750.00. A Lt. Colonel used to get Rs 697 formerly and now he gets Rs 850. A full Colonel formerly got Rs. 748 while now he is getting Rs 975. A Brigadier's former pensionary emoluments was Rs. 806 and the present one is Rs 1,075. A Maj. General previously got Rs. 848 and now Rs 1,125. A Lt

General formerly got Rs. 929 and is now getting Rs. 1,175. The Chiefs of Staff gets Rs. 1,275.

Again, I would like to tell the hon. Members that the whole credit for the increase in the pensions of the army personnel goes to our dynamic Prime Minister. It is the Prime Minister who took the initiative and raised the amounts of pension.

There was a lot of discussion about recruitment to the army. In the army there is no reservation for any classes. In 1950 Government took a decision that the names of the new infantry regiments will not be after a particular community, a particular region or a particular State. So, this practice was done away with in 1950. But the names of some of the traditional forces were retained because of historical reasons such as the Sikh regiment, Dogra regiment, Mahar regiment etc. In the army we have, mainly in the infantry, regiments of one class, a fixed and mixed class and all class. In one class regiments we have a particular caste or community and in the fixed and mixed class we have particular communities in certain percentages, 50 per cent of one and 50 per cent of another, sometimes more, sometimes less, but whatever was fixed previously stands. In the all class regiment, there is no restriction on anybody. Every recruitable person can be recruited. The previous traditional and historical regiments which are still continuing and retaining their old names constitute 38 per cent of our Army and mainly in the infantry.

Now the all classes units are 62 per cent. If any vacancy occurs in one class or the fixed or mixed class, then that vacancy will be filled up by that particular class or the mixed class.

About the recruitment of the Scheduled Castes in the Army, as I have said, there is no reservation for any particular community, but the instructions are that, all things being equal, preference will be given to SC&ST.

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people in the recruitment. During the last few years, recruitment of the SC & ST people has gone up by more than 12 per cent. Now, they are coming up and the percentage is increasing. Even in one class and the fixed and the mixed classes, certain regiments like the Mahar Regiment and the Sikh Light Infantry are exclusively reserved for SC & ST people. As far as SC & ST people are concerned, some relaxation in physical standard is also given to them and the officers are recruited through the Union Public Service Commission.

Previously, some States agitated about this recruitment and had said that this recruitment should be done from all parts of the country and people from every State and every corner of the country should get a chance to devote their life for protecting the borders of the country. Due thought was given to it and after giving due thought, it was decided that the recruitable male population should be considered the main criterion, and on this criterion the recruitment should be done from different States according to their population.

I want to assure the House that so far as the recruitment in the Forces is concerned, nobody should have any sort of reservation in his mind that one class can fight and another class cannot fight. Every Indian is a good fighter and he can fight. During the last war, I had seen myself that people from Kerala, Assam, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, were fighting on the western front; they were fighting in the J & K sector. If we think that only people from Punjab or Jammu & Kashmir or Himachal Pradesh or Haryana or Rajasthan or Western U.P. can fight that is a wrong notion. I do not agree with that. Shri Rao Birender Singh is sitting here and I think he has not closed his ears; he was listening to it.

Now, there is a question of the rehabilitation of the ex-servicemen.

This is a serious problem. About 50,000 people are released every year from the Armed Forces. In the case of O. Ra, their age group is 32-35 years. In the case of Commissioned Officers, it is 40-50 years. About 30-40,000 people require re-employment, although they have been given a good pension. But they cannot meet the expenses of their houses with the pension itself; they cannot be settled on the land also because we have not got much land. They should be given employment in the public undertakings and in the private undertakings. Then, we are trying to get them recruited in the border security force and in the Central Reserve Police force. In some States, they are employed as drivers in the Transport Department, as forest guards, as home-guards and in police. They prove to be very good Government servants because they are disciplined people. They do not go on strike.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh): Have all the States reserved a certain percentage of jobs for ex-servicemen in accordance with your policy? Which States have done it and which States have not done it?

SHRI BANSI LAL: Previously, it was done. But now in the officers class, there is no reservation. So far as Class III and Class IV posts are concerned, 10 per cent and 20 per cent respectively are reserved for ex-servicemen. But it is not only by the reservation. The State Governments can do a lot in this respect. I will take up this matter with all the Chief Ministers to get some employment for ex-servicemen.

Let me narrate to you my own experience. Before coming here, I was a successor to Shri Birender Singh Rao, as he was saying yesterday, and for more than 7-1/2 years, I was the Chief Minister of Haryana. There, the people went on strike. Sometimes, Electricity Board people went on

strike; sometimes, teachers went on strike; sometimes, drivers of the roadways went on strike. What I did was that I raised a battalion of the H.A.P., the Haryana Additional Armed Police. In that, I got recruited engineers, ex-servicemen and, particularly, ex-servicemen as drivers. I gave them training for plying buses. After that battalion was raised, I raised another half a battalion of the same type. After that, nobody threatened to go on strike. The other Chief Ministers can also follow suit.

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH (Kotah): Other Chief Ministers are not like you.

SHRI BANSI LAL: Efforts should be made to sponsor retired officers in the private and public sector. We have started pre-released and post-released training schemes for the people.

Then, some State Governments have reserved some route permits of buses for the ex-servicemen. We will try to persuade the other State Governments also to do the same.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: All the ex-servicemen routes have been nationalised in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI BANSI LAL: They can be employed even in the nationalised roadways. What I am stating about Haryana is that they are employed in the nationalised roadways. In Haryana, it is cent per cent nationalisation. There are no private bus operators.

By and large, I am satisfied with the performance of the State Governments for giving employment to ex-servicemen by different States. Let me quote some figures. In Andhra Pradesh, the percentage of total vacancies reserved for ex-servicemen was 2.31 per cent. The percentage of total vacancies filled by the ex-servicemen in Andhra was 2.62. In Assam the reservation was only 0.53 per cent whereas they recruited 1.41 per cent. In Bihar the reservation was 1.25 per cent and they recruited 2.04 per cent. In Gujarat, the reservation was only 0.74 per cent and they recruited 1.76

per cent. In Haryana the reservation was 8.59 per cent and they recruited 9.91 per cent. In Himachal Pradesh the reservation was 2.09 per cent and the recruitment made was 4.50 per cent. In Jammu & Kashmir, the reservation was only 0.50 per cent and the recruitment was to the tune of 5.12 per cent. In Karnataka the reservation was 2.31 per cent and the recruitment was 3.16 per cent. In Kerala the recruitment fixed was 1.31 per cent and the recruitment made was 0.53 per cent only. In Madhya Pradesh the reservation was 0.71 per cent whereas the actual recruitment was 1.13 per cent. In Maharashtra the recruitment fixed was 0.90 per cent and they recruited 3.58 per cent. In Manipur the reservation was 1.15 per cent whereas they recruited 1.29 per cent. In Punjab the recruitment fixed was 3.68 per cent and they recruited 4.62 per cent. In Meghalaya the reservation fixed was 2.89 per cent and they actual recruited 5.58 per cent. In Orissa the quota fixed was 3.01 per cent whereas they recruited only 0.57 per cent. By and large, they have been doing well. Still I want that they should do more, because, the number of released servicemen is so much . . .

An HON. MEMBER: What about U.P.?

SHRI BANSI LAL: U.P. has done well. In U.P. the reservation was 0.39 per cent and they recruited 2.04 per cent. It was a good performance. Rajasthan also has done well; the reservation was 0.51 per cent and they recruited 2.04 per cent. They have also done well.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: What is the number released every year?

SHRI BANSI LAL: About 50,000 persons. I have said this a number of times, I think, Mr. Indrajit Gupta is right in saying that Shri Birender Singh Rao is not listening.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): I did not say that.

SHRI BANSI LAL: The ex-servicemen who are facing the real difficulty are the ordinary people; the technical hands have no difficulty at all. What I have suggested is induction of ex-servicemen in para-military and police forces, reservation in private sector enterprises, carry-forward of unfilled vacancies, relaxation in the age of entry, relaxation in educational qualifications, equation of technical qualifications, lifting of ban on filling up of Class III and Class IV posts in the States.

Now I come to rehabilitation of war-widows and their families. The Central Government has done whatever is possible for them, but the main duty is that of the State Governments, and the State Governments are doing well for the war-widows. Yesterday, my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, pointed out that the pension of war-widows was not sanctioned since 1971.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I did not say that.

SHRI BANSI LAL: Yesterday evening I checked it from the office, and I was informed that not a single war-widow remains without pension; everybody has been sanctioned pension. If the hon. Member has any particular case in his mind, he can tell me and I will take action immediately.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I did not say that they have not been sanctioned pension; what I said was that they have not received the payment.

SHRI BANSI LAL: Then, I will request you to give me the particulars about those particular cases and I will see that payment is made to them.

Some of the hon. Members—two or three, not many—were critical of army's role in emergency. I think, they said it only from the political point of view or from the political angle of

their party. I want to inform this august House that the military was not used anywhere in the country to maintain law and order, nor was it ever used to break the strikes. However, the military was used to help the State Governments in natural calamities, like earthquakes in Himachal Pradesh and flood relief operations in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, U P., West Bengal, Orissa, Gujarat and more particularly in Bihar. Though they have not mentioned, it was there in Haryana also when I was there as Chief Minister.

Shri Ramavtar Shastri mentioned about the amendment in the Cantonment Act. It is under the active consideration of the Government and we are looking into it.

Some hon. Members gave certain suggestions for National Cadet Corps. I want to tell the hon. Members that about the NCC, Mahajani Committee's recommendations are being implemented as approved by the Government. It was pointed out by one hon. Member that in NDA, the boys are mostly taken from the affluent society. It is not correct. 80 per cent of the boys in Sainik Schools are from families with less than Rs 500 income per month.

Shri Indrajit Gupta wanted to know yesterday that whatever we are spending, whether we are spending properly or not. I want to assure the hon. Member that whatever money is given to us is spent very properly. He also pointed out that the exercises in the army are skeletal type. The hon. Members seems to be mis-informed. The exercises are arranged properly and according to the satisfaction of the respective chiefs and our army, as the world knows, is very well trained and in exercises and training we will not lack in anything.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Do not reaction any economy there,

SHRI BANSI LAL: No, no, we will never do that. He also pointed out that there are too many frequent transfers in the services. I would like to inform the hon. Member that there are not too many transfers and frequent transfers. But transfers are there because in the Defence Forces there are certain rules. Sometimes one person has to be transferred to the forward areas, sometimes he has to be taken to a family station sometimes he is going for training, sometimes he is going for some other course or sometimes he goes for some other thing. That way we are doing but extra-ordinary and very frequent transfers are not there

Shri Mallikarjun yesterday touched four points. All the four points are very relevant points. He said, we believe in live and let live. That is a very correct approach. He mentioned about Diego Garcia also. He also wanted that we should have an improved radar system. We are having that and whatever is required we are doing that.

I am very happy that Rao Birender Singh yesterday said that his Party supports the 20-point programme. I welcome his assurance. At the same time, he said that the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen should be the 21st point. I appreciate his feelings and we are doing our best to rehabilitate the ex-servicemen. At the same time, he said that there should be no politics in the Armed Forces and that it should be a united force. This is a very good idea. This is a very good thing. But, at the same time, I want to point out that our Army has no political ambitions. There is no politics in our Army and our Army is united and it is one and it is a powerful Army. But the only unfortunate thing is that my brother, Rao Birender Singh brought some mosquitoes of politics into the Army. I do not know where he got it. He was there in the Army and then entered politics.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That was because you did not rehabilitate him.

SHRI BANSI LAL: He said that the standard of the Army should not be lowered. It will never be lowered and it will never be allowed to be lowered.

Rao Birender Singh also wanted a special cell to be created to look after the welfare of the families of the Jawans and the Jawans themselves. Already our Director General, Resettlement in the Centre and the State Soldier Boards and the District Soldier Boards are looking after ex-servicemen and their families

Shri Hari Singh said that there should be a recruiting office in Bulandshahr. I will get it examined. I appreciate his views that every class of people should be recruited into the Armed Forces.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Was Mr Hari Singh ever rejected?

SHRI BANSI LAL: Then, Shri Daga said that the morale of the people as a whole should be high. I want to tell the hon. Member that during the 1971 conflict with Pakistan, every Indian stood behind the Armed forces. People in the Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan and Gujarat, on all these borders, cooked meal in their houses and took it right to the front. I remember it well that one fine night I was given a ring by Field Marshal Manekshaw. He wanted 600 trucks by the morning. I gave him 1,300 before the sunrise. So, the morale of the people in the country is very high. There is no question of its being low.

In conclusion, I would also like to take the opportunity here of expressing our deep sense of gratitude to the Soviet Union and our other friends who have been very appreciative of our special problems and difficulties. Needless to say, the Indo-Soviet Treaty constitutes one of the major safeguards of a lasting peace on this sub-continent

[Shri Bansil Lal]

I would also like to express my sense of appreciation to the three Service Chiefs who are all men of dedication and ability and under whose leadership services can be expected to give of their very best. Our defence preparedness and the morale of the nation has increased considerably as a result of the emergency.

Our Prime Minister has to be congratulated on the bold decision taken by her. She has galvanised the nation which was never so united or so disciplined before. The Army under her inspiring leadership will keep constant vigil on our border. The frontiers will be defended. We are proud of the Defence forces and hon. Members may rest assure that we are fully prepared to meet any eventuality.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: May I as an old Parliamentarian congratulate the Defence Minister on his wonderful maiden speech.

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take the cut motions first. Since the reply has been re-assuring, I hope the hon. Members will not like me to put them separately. I shall put all of them together.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands No 20 to 25 relating to the Ministry of Defence."

The motion was adopted.

[The Demands for Grants, 1976-77 in respect of the Ministry of Defence, which were voted by the Lok Sabha, are shown below—Ed.]

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 23-3-1976		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
20.	Ministry of Defence	27,79,000	4,77,61,000	1,38,97,000	23,88,05,000
21.	Defence Services—Army	274,95,96,000	..	1374,79,78,000	..
22.	Defence Services—Navy	26,03,71,000	..	140,28,53,000	..
23.	Defence Services—Air Force	85,28,41,000	..	426,42,04,000	..
24.	Defence Services—Pensions	19,09,37,000	..	95,46,87,000	..
25.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	..	43,20,43,000	..	216,02,17,000

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday 7, April, 1976, Chaitra 18, 1898 (Saka).